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THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The Twenty-Third Annual Event

Broken Weather, Good Attendance a Grand Exhibition.

Review of the Departments, Exhibits and Awards.

The twenty-third annual Fair of the St. Louis Fair Association opened October 1st, amidst rather depressing circumstances, the prospects of a stormy week being too strong for any doubts on the subject, and towards night the rain fell in torrents. It was a very dismal outlook, and it was peculiarly discouraging after many weeks of dry, drouthy weather. On Tuesday the weather cleared somewhat, and although cloudy, the attendance at the Fair grounds was very large. On Wednesday it was clear and fine, the weather being rather too warm for general comfort, but an enormous crowd gathered at the grounds, and the largest number of persons that ever passed the gates on that day of the week were registered on the 3d inst. It looked promising for a good Thursday, but again the weather clerk put on a bad face, and the day was a miserable, bleak and broken one, and the rain fell in a perfect deluge from time to time. Notwithstanding the state of affairs there were 35,000 persons in attendance at the Fair grounds, which was remarkable, and a wonderful proof of the intense interest taken in the great event. Friday cleared up, but the day was close, and there was an abundance of mud to be found on every side, the crowd was large, and on Saturday and Sunday the weather was as lovely as could be desired, and wondrous throngs were present, many making up their loss of Thursday. Taken in all, the week, while not the success anticipated with fair weather, was a remarkable success, and under the circumstances the association deserves very decided congratulations for the excellent outcome of the affair. As for the displays, never in the history of the association have they been so large, handsome and complete, and in all respects the exhibition was "the blue ribbon fair." The Zoo came in for its share of patrons, and the general attractions of the ground were thoroughly well patronized. The city was particularly brilliant in spite of the bad weather. The two firework displays, the military ball, the Veiled Prophet's parade, ball, concert and tableaux, the Trades Pageant, and the magnificent illumination, all proved grand attractions, and passed off splendidly, with but few incidental postponements. In the Fair proper the following interesting features were noticed:

BAUER, WALTER & CO.'S

magnificent edifice was embellished with their usual extensive display, which embraced every variety of farming implement or utensil, and which has made the firm so famous all over the country with agriculturists. A large number of standard makes of goods were exhibited in their display, and it was one of the first to be inquired for by those requiring grain drills, seeders, check-rowers, corn-planters, plows, fanning mills and the hundred and one items embraced in the comprehensive line of farm tools and utensils; an inquiry was never made in vain. The splendid reputation of this firm for square, open dealing with farmers has brought its legitimate result, and purchasers always feel a safety and security in examining their goods with a view of purchasing and an assurance that they are exactly as represented, and that no deception is practiced in ascribing false qualities to goods, which they are offering for sale. The educated agriculturist could find sufficient to engross him for several hours in this superb line of farming goods, tools and implements. The following specialties were embraced: Canton Plows and Cultivators, Davenport Plows and Cultivators, Champion Rotary Corn Planters, Haworth Check Rowers, R. Sinclair & Co.'s Feed Cutters, Baker Grain Drills, Taylor Sulky Rakes, A. P. Dickey's Fan Mills, Baiu Farm Wagons, Champion Cider Mills, Bryan's Corn Planters, etc., etc. Indeed, the enormous platform, 90x75 feet, was completely stocked, and every branch of implement was fully and importantly represented. An especial feature was the grand display of vehicles, buggies, carriages, phaetons, farm and road wagons, and an exhaustive assortment of everything which runs on wheels in need about a farm or country residence. During the week, Parlin and Orendorff, of the above firm, had a splendid brass band which discoursed most eloquent music for the visitors.

THE BROWN PLANTERS.

Geo. W. Brown & Co. had in connection with Bauer, Walter & Co's display a most complete and interesting line of their old reliable and world-famous Corn Planters, Check Rowers, Walking Cultivators, Plow Sulkies, Corn Stalk Cutters, etc. Thirty years ago their famous Corn Planters were first introduced to the trade and at that time met with immediate success, and of course were followed by any number of more or less efficient imitators. During that decade however nothing has come up to challenge the good standing of the "KING OF CORN PLANTERS," the title popularly applied to it, and its steadily increased sale and the enormous additions to its manufacturing facilities indicate that its popular standing is solid and "founded on rock." Geo. W. Brown was the original inventor, and was the first person who put upon the market a two-horse Check-Row Corn Planter which proved successful. His invention of the Rotary Drop was one of the most important known to Agricultural science, and while keeping well "at the head of his class" never lost opportunity to study and improve; competitors sprang up on every side, but from one defect or another were driven from the field. Thus during the present year great and important improvements have been added to the Planter, including the new Double-acting Lever for forcing the hoes into and raising them out of the ground, thus regulating the depth in all varieties of soil without interfering with the free action of the flexible points. Brown's new Check-Rower, with its universal coupling, is adjustable only to the Brown Planter and in combination they are perfection. The Leidy Stalk Cutters, Plow Sulkies, Walking Cultivators are all models of their kind, are made with the same care as the Brown Planter, and are noted for lasting qualities.

THE MECHANICSBURG MACHINE CO.,

of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, had an excellent line of their goods on display with Bauer, Walter & Co's exhibit, that firm being agents for these implements. The Baker Grain Drill, of course, came in for a very considerable amount of inspection, as its great fame is based upon its practical workings after years of constant use in every part of the land. It is doubtful whether any farmer or agriculturist would think of changing his "Baker" for any other now in the market, and the implement is not only in itself a model of beauty and symmetry, but its strong and tubular iron frame, its spiral spring pressure on the hoes (a peculiar and special feature), its perfect feed and other inimitable features are such as recommend it to the tiller of the soil. Hundreds who have been imposed upon by heavy wooden frame drills, which look neat and trim at first, but are ready to fall to pieces at the trial of the first hard weather, rush to procure the Baker Grain Drill, with an avidity which proves that they will be satisfied with its workings for all time to come. Its beauty is that every one knows what it is and what it can do, and the farmer is taking no chances on fulsome promises of what it can do—it *does* all that is promised for it, and that is that its spiral spring hoe pressure; its clock-work surveyor; the conical cylinder feed in the controlling index finger; the grass seed attachment and hoe shifter are practical and absolute successes, and no "unknown quantities." The Baker Broadcast Seeder; the Baker Fertilizer Drill; the Eleven Foot Seeder; the Sulky Harrow and Baker Corn Cultivator, are all famous implements manufactured by this firm.

BEEDLE & KELLY'S GOODS.

Among the prominent implements displayed by Messrs. Bauer, Walter & Co., was the Champion Rotary Drop Corn Planter, the Champion Check Rower and Troy Champion Rake, manufactured by Beedle & Kelly of Troy, Ohio. All of these machines have intrinsic merit peculiar to themselves, that must recommend them to the trade and consumer. The Champion Planter has made such a record for accuracy of drop, lightness of draft and ease of handling in the field, that it needs no encomium at our hands. Its hand-lever for regulating the depth of planting, is one of its chief features, and is a positive necessity for reliable corn planting. Beedle & Kelly's Champion Check Rower, is built on scientific principles, and must soon come into popular favor with the farmers. Its doffing attachment for throwing off the wire at end of the row, is a new feature and a practical one. The Troy Champion Rake is a combination of the lock-lever and self-dump principles, and is so simple in operation, that a boy can work it successfully. Bauer, Walter & Co., are State agents for these goods, and will supply circulars descriptive of same on application, or enquiry may be addressed to Beedle & Kelly, Manufacturers, Troy, Ohio.

HAWORTH AND SONS,

of Decatur, Ills., had a very large and important line of their famous Check Rowers exhibited in the department of Agricultural implements, and the special excellencies of these tools are so well known that thousands who had heard of them made particular inquiry as to where they were to be found and made a close examination of the rowers. The success which has attended the use of the several styles of HAWORTH CHECK ROWERS is owing to the fact that they embrace peculiar and special excellencies of their own, and these are confined to these implements. The positive forward and return movement principle upon which they are operated is exceeding simple and effective, and does away with the use of springs or catch points to give trouble in rough or hilly land by refusing to return into place. The transferral of the check line is an absolute essential in a check-rower, this being in order that the operator can have perfect and absolute control, not only over the check line, but also in governing the accuracy of the drop. This can be done with absolute certainty with the HAWORTH CHECK-ROWERS and in all sorts of land—level, hilly, or foul. Tens of thousands of these check rowers are in use, and the unsolicited testimonials which are constantly received by the Messrs. Haworth state that they save the trouble of marking off the ground and the consequent expense of a marker; they save delay in planting and the expense of a dropper on the planter; also the weight of a dropper on the planter, which lasts much longer in consequence; it saves plowing up the corn, for the rows are straight; in short, it saves both time and money, and reduces corn planting to a system and measurement and not guess-work. BAUER, WALTER AND CO., of St. Louis, are the general agents.

THE BISSELL CHILLED PLOW WORKS,

of South Bend, Indiana, had a number of handsome implements on exhibition in conjunction with Bauer, Walter & Co's display, and their famous chilled Plow which has latterly achieved great fame and success in agricultural implement competition, and as it has come directly in contact with the widest known drilled plows since it was first put on the market in 1882, its unequivocal success entitles it to the greatest praise and most careful consideration. Its sale and the demand for it has steadily increased, and the works at South Bend are constantly taxed to answer the growth of its popularity which, while unprecedented, is naturally based upon the extreme excellence and the great satisfaction its service gives to farmers. While no radical changes have been made in the Bissell chilled Plow, some improvements have recently been made, such as experience and untiring observation suggest to be practical and of utility and benefit. It is fully guaranteed in all points of material, construction and finish, is warranted to be easy of management, to run light, and its special excellencies are found in its interchanageable parts; in its having one length wearing bolt in the plow, which will not turn when tightened or loosened. All correspondence addressed to the above address or to Bauer and Walter, their general agents, will receive prompt attention.

WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.

As the largest and most extensive manufacturers of farm machinery, tools and implements, this company's exhibit was, as usual, one of the first objective points for visitors, and more particularly farmers, and farm machinists were compelled to put aside a large portion of their time for the proper consideration of the numberless and important items displayed on their mammoth platform. Practical and experienced men found much profit, and, it might be said, entertainment, in going through this splendid exhibit, and in this, the thirteenth year of the existence of the firm, it has made most appreciable advances and afforded ample evidence of their progression and of their keeping up with and a little ahead of the times. As usual, their enormous works were visited by thousands during Fair week, it being one of the most interesting sights and features of the city. These works occupy a frontage of 128 feet on Clark avenue by a depth of 256 feet on Eighth street, and the enormous variety of goods manufactured by a regiment of artisans and mechanics made the inspection more than worth the trouble of a visit.

The Whitman Corn and Cob mills, Feed and Grist mills, are the only mills made with cast steel grinders and force feed. The Monarch and Young America Corn and Cob Mills are conceded by all who have witnessed their operations to be the most perfect for all purposes yet invented. The great complaint heretofore in this class of mills has been in the grinding plates being worn out so rapidly, causing slow grinding after a very short use. This trouble came from using iron grinders. Messrs. Whitman have at last succeeded in making cast steel grinders which will outwear many sets of iron grinders such as are used in other mills. Since their success with steel grinders other manufacturers are claiming to have such grinders. They are generally cast iron. The Magic Feed Mill for belt power is another splendid machine and has two sets of steel grinders.

The St. Louis Feed Cutter has been on the market for years, enjoys an exceptional reputation, and is in steady demand. Nellis' Patent Electric Road Grade and Leveler is a new patent, and is a novel machine for grading, repairing and leveling roads and cleaning ditches, which must be seen to be appreciated. The several varieties of Pinion Powers offered by this firm are unexcelled. The new four-horse power has increased speed with three hitches, and is much used for driving cotton-gins. The other powers and Horse-Power Jacks are enumerated in the very extensive catalogue issued this year. The St. Louis Sheller, with power and sacking elevator, is the most perfect sheller in the market and is durable, doing first-class work without wasting grain, with sacker to be run by belt—used only with power—is very popular with millers and others who want to shell only about 500 to 600 bushels per day. It cleans the corn well and runs very light. The New Derby Two Hole Corn Sheller, New Improved Eclipse, New Crown Sheller, Prize, Crescent, Metropolis, Mound City, Peerless, are all gems in their way and esteemed as the best of their class on the market. The Improved Burnall's Corn Sheller and Separator are the best and cheapest. One man both feeds and works the sheller at the same time. They shell and separate any sized corn by merely regulating the spring in the hopper. They run light, clean well and without waste. Will not clog or get out of order. The shelling principle in this machine is the same as in all successful small shellers. You can take them down and pack in very small compass to send any distance, and every like piece being interchangeable and exactly the same in each sheller, they are easily put together again. For all branches of agricultural goods, lard, wine and cider presses, feed cutters, hay and straw cutters, agitators, harrows, cultivators, seed sowers, lawn rollers, road scrapers, garden wheelbarrows, brick trucks, etc., etc., THE WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY has the most complete assortment in America. Their new illustrated catalogue, just issued, is one of the most interesting ever published, and can be obtained for the trouble of sending for it.

THE HAMILTON-BROWN MACHINE CO.,

one of the most go-ahead and pushing firms in the West, had a very fine display on their platform, which, during the Fair, was visited by many thousands of prominent agriculturists and machinists, who paid particular and special attention to the standard makes of goods under their charge. Mr. L. A. Brown, the enterprising gentleman who had charge of the exhibit, was indefatigable in his efforts to explain and make intelligible the points of excellence of the machines and implements, and it proved one or the most profitable and interesting lines of goods which was exhibited. An art exhibit was given in connection with it, which fairly rivalled the exhibition in the Art Gallery proper, and some of the comic subjects were so full of humor and point that they created a great deal of amusement. The famous and favorite Dennett Twine Binding Harvester was once more an object of close inspection, and the new features in it received a general commendation. The harvester is nine inches lower than any other elevator binder, thus possessing all the advantage of an elevator and, at the same time, being but a few inches higher than a "low down." During the present year alone over 500 have been sold in this State, and there is a universal testimony as to its efficiency. The Dennett Mower is a perfect model of beauty and perfection, and its use is wide-spread and the demands for it are constantly increasing. This firm are agents for J. I. Case's important line of farm machinery and implements, and, as their fame is world-wide, description is superfluous and a general reference to their excellence will suffice. J. I. Case's Separator and Engine and Saw-mills were grand features of this display. The Disconnected Portable Engines had the finest movements of any manufactured, a fact which is fully and generally appreciated. Hamilton, Brown & Co. had eight portable and traction engines on the ground and their action received the highest and most practical endorsement. One engine has a *single eccentric with patent reversor*, a feature which is especially important to threshing machine men, and should be specially noted. The extensive line of goods manufactured by this concern embraces Mill Engines, Portable Saw-mills, Double Portable Saw-mills, Agitator Threshers, Portable Farm Engines in great variety, Skid Engines. Horse-powers, Tread-powers, Clover Attachments, Straw-burning Eagines, and an endless list of machines, attachments and tools in that line. Catalogues and price-lists, also J. I. Case's repair-lists, can be obtained by writing to HAMILTON-BROWN MACHINE CO., 1107 and 1109 Clark Avenue, St. Louis.

WM. KOENIG & CO.

This well-known firm had, as usual, a large number of clients, and its standard line of goods proved of very important interest to those who were examining farm machinery and implements for practical application. Their magnificent building, 75x40 feet, had been renovated and improved, and beautifully repainted, and was, in reality, one of the most attractive points on the grounds. As is always the case, farmers who had heard of the New Buckeye, Mower, Table Rake and Dropper, manufactured by Aultman, Miller & Co., made immediate inquiry for this great implement, which has so successfully stood the test of such long and determined competition and opposition, and proudly holds its own as the preferred with all classes who have used it or know of it. With the adjustable Pitman Box in the crank-wheel, it possesses qualities peculiarly its own, and runs light, does the best kind of work and is especially adapted for rough and boggy ground. It is a front-cut machine and safe for the driver, and is constructed almost entirely of iron and steel. The machines are in great favor and are unrivalled. The same firm exhibited a splendid line of C. Aultman & Co.'s Threshers, Engines, Horse-powers, Threshing Rigs, Water and Fuel Carts, Clover Attachments, etc., and these improved machines are occupying a field exclusively their own. In regard to the Buckeye Mower Table Rake, before alluded to, they have gained great reputation for perfection of work in the field, and acknowledge no superior. Those wishing extended information on the subject should apply to Wm. Koenig & Co., the general western agents, St. Louis.

THE CHICAGO FLEXIBLE HARROW.

Perhaps in the line of harrows none exhibited attracted more favorable attention than the above, which was displayed in the east of the agricultural hall. Its simplicity and perfection of action is such that large numbers of orders were taken, and it certainly deserved all the warm encomiums and praise which were bestowed upon it. The principle on which the harrow is constructed recommends it to the serious consideration of the farmer who has been using old style and even more recent makes of harrows. In the first place, the points are flexible and the teeth slanting, enabling it to run easily over all kinds of soil and, instead of having teeth ripped out by running against stones or snags, causing serious injury to the harrow, the section is lifted and the machine saved from damage. It also adapts itself to uneven soil, and harrows equally well in the bottom of hollows, dead furrows and the like, and on knolls and ridges. It will also harrow among dry standing cornstalks, breaking them for the purpose of plowing under without clogging; in harrowing corn ground it buries the stumps deeper and when the corn is planted with a loose planter or in furrows or drills, and not on the surface with a hoe, it excels all other implements for perfect efficiency. As a cultivator of growing wheat, oats or potatoes it also excels, cultivating the ground thoroughly between the rows and close up to them in both ridges, often adding from one-fifth to one-third yield. The second advantage in this harrow is its perfect adjustability and it can be made perfectly rigid, the strength being in no wise impaired. In this condition it is most efficient for pulverizing cloddy ground; the teeth can be set to any angle in either the flexible or rigid condition, and it will work marvelously when a variation of this sort is needed—the soil being cultivated thoroughly to the depth of the earth. Crawford Knowles, the well-known agriculturist, says that its admirable qualities adapt it better to the purposes for which it is intended than any other implement he knows of. The Chicago Flexible Harrow is also splendidly adapted for transportation, the teeth closing inwardly, and making a comparatively small compass. It is manufactured at 80 and 86 Illinois St., Chicago, Illinois, where circulars may be sent for or either may be had of H. Reinstedler, 1104 Broadway, St. Louis.

GEO. K. OYLER MANUFACTURING CO.,

of 515 and 517 Elm street, had one of the largest displays ever opened at this or any other fair, their exhibit comprising no less than 125 entries. In corn shellers, hand and power, their display was the largest and most important of any concern exhibiting, and in this line were shown the Oyler Pearl Corn Sheller, Double—hand and power—whose action shells clean, separates corn and cobs thoroughly—and, with fan attachment, thoroughly clean for market or for grinding. The St. Louis Rural Corn Sheller is very strongly made and possesses all the excellent qualities of the former, and is equipped with an improved double-hole sacker with new bearings, which does not close up the machine by shutting off when changingsacks as do all single mouth sackers. Its capacity is 600 bushels per day; with two-horse power. This concern also exhibited a very extensive line of sorgo machinery, vertical and horizontal cane mills of twenty different styles and sizes, with evaporators, portable and stationary, of seventeen styles and sizes. Their trade in this line is enormous, and they have shipped 2500 mills to Florida, Mexico, Nebraska, Minnesota and all parts of the country. In a general line of farming and agricultural goods their display was one of the most comprehensive ever shown, and in feed mills, grain drills, cutting boxes, plow cutters, fan mills, harrows, cider and wine mills, barrows, buggies, carriages, spring wagons, plows, sulky plows, cultivators, and all varieties of farm machinery, utensils and vehicles it has never been excelled. Full catalogues can be obtained by sending to the firm's address as given above.

JOHN R. CALHOUN & CO.,

of 1024 and 1026 North Main street, had a splendid and exhaustive line of farm implements and machinery on exhibition at their edifice at the north of the agricultural department, and it was constantly crowded with those who attended the fair for practical purposes and observation. A magnificent line of the Sandwich Corn Shellers received a great deal of attention, and these esteemed implements hold their well-earned popularity without fear of their enviable position being challenged. They are adapted for hand and power and the self-feeders are manufactured in three general styles, two with adjustable side gearing adapted to the powers required, and the other without side gearing, but with band wheel for belt connection. These shellers comprise nearly a dozen varieties, fully enumerated in the price list issued by the firm. THE PEKIN PLOW COMPANY had a number of their New Adjustable Lever-Lifting Spring Cultivators in this display, which can be adjusted to plow to any depth desired. The Lupper Combined Riding and Walking Cultivator is another specialty of this house, and in many respects is the superior of any combined cultivator in the market. It is light draft and easily managed; the beams are not connected and can be easily moved with the foot to avoid obstructions and hills of corn; the depth is easily regulated by the chains, so that the weight of shovels and beams are carried, making every movement. The Farmer's Favorite, the popular grain drill, is offered by this firm, and was regarded with so much favor that a number of orders were taken for it. As is claimed for it, it is certainly a scientific marvel, is metallic in every part, and is, therefore, proof against the assaults and changes of climate and weather—conditions which soon destroy the working of a spring tube depending for its spring upon a gum or rubber. The steel points on these drills are double and reversible, bevelled, rolled, and will give just double wear. The flexible hangings for the grain funnels secure perfect carrying qualities. The Davis Horse Shifter is different from any other in use, having a central location, thus being equally readily operated from any point in the rear of drill. There is a surveyor to register acreage; a quantity change and draft truss attachments, while both wheels are drivers, thus preventing all side draft. It is a gain and is well appreciated. The Champion Hay Ricker, Loader and Gatherer is a perfect machine of its kind, and it takes hay clean from the swath, leaving it ready for the stacker and the rick, and is a labor-saver, and does away with much manual labor in this direction. J. R. Calhoun & Co had also an enormous line of various farm tools and implements, embracing everything that a farmer could need or require. A full catalogue can be obtained by applying for it.

WM. S. ROBERT AND CO.,

of 717 and 718 North Second Street, had one of the largest and most important displays of agricultural machinery and engines ever exhibited at this or any other fair, and as usual carried off a very large proportion of the honors. The firm had three ten-horse Garr and Scott traction engines in action in the enclosure to the south of Agricultural Hall, the new Fearless Threshers with vibrating and separating action and steering attachments for road service, the experiments developing extraordinary qualities of the engines, the reverse link motion, compensating gear in addition to the patent steering attachment referred to, being devices which are inimitable and "fill the bill" more completely than anything now offered to the agriculturist. The Engine will pass up or down any ordinary hill with entire safety to flue and crown sheet, if three gauges of water are kept in the boiler. It tracks with any ordinary road wagon, and is made with either wooden or iron wheels. The Gaar and Scott portable engines are equally famous for their qualities of durability, service, economy and perfection of action. The Fearless Threshers are beautiful in model, strong in frame, and this is what they accomplish: in the "Fearless" the straw, as it leaves the cylinder, is taken up by a new and novel principle, above and out of the way of the line of discharge of the grain, leaving it a free and unobstructed passage to the conveyor, and thence to the riddles, without ever becoming intermingled with the straw at all. The straw is naturally raised upward by the velocity of the cylinder, and while in that position the straw lifter meets it and continues elevating it until it is carried upwards and over the lifter, so as to leave a large open space, free from straw, for the passage of the grain. The velocity of the straw is checked by a straw lifter, drawn upward, and then thrown downward and spread evenly upon the first straw carrier rack, from whence it is carried upward again in a thin sheet to the second straw carrier rack—all the time having a severe shaking and vibrating motion imparted to it. These machines are also the manufacture of Gaar, Scott & Co. Of the same make were exhibited a ten-horse power Plane Engine, a Plantation Saw Mill, and a Double Saw Mill run by a fifteen-horse power Nagle portable engine. The work done by these mills is demonstrated by the following remarkable figures based on actual observation:

PONY CIRCULAR MILL—With 50 or 52-inch single saw, Outside Bearing for Mandrel, Gaar, Scott & Co., improved lever simultaneous and independent setting Pony Head-blocks, Carriage to saw 30-feet logs, 56 feet Track Iron, 1 Saw Swedge, 2 Cant Hooks, 1 Cold Chisel, Wrenches and Oil Cans. With 10-horse engine will saw 2,000 to 3,000 feet per day—with 12-horse engine will do much more.

SAW MILL A—Pony Double Mill, with 50 and 30-inch saws, with same outfit as Pony Mill above, with 12-horse Engine. Will saw 2,500 to 5,000 feet per day.

SAW MILL B—Pony Double Mill, with 52 and 30-inch saws, with same outfits as Pony Mill above, with 14-horse Engine. Will saw 3,000 to 6,000 feet per day.

SAW MILL C—Eighteen-horse power Portable Engine, STANDARD DOUBLE Mill, with Double Mandrel Boxes, Outside Bearing, Standard Head-Blocks, built in the most substantial and durable manner, and superior to any mill made in the country for efficiency, durability, speed and convenience; 54 and 30-inch saws. Will saw 5,000 to 8,000 per day. The twenty-five and thirty-horse powers increase proportionately.

In Machinery Hall were exhibited a 60 and and a 75-horse power stationary Corliss engine, manufactured by Hopkins & Roberts, of Evansville, Ind.; also five large stationary engines by Nagle, of Erie, Pa.; also a mammoth Double Circular Saw Mill, and a Wright's Improved Gang Edger, which is guaranteed to edge from 15,000 to 60,000 feet per day, and is an absolute requirement for every saw mill cutting that quantity. The Parsons Self-Receding Head Blocks were put in practical demonstration and proved to be the most accurate, fastest

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Sorgo Department.

Sugar Making.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE BY THE KANSAS SUGAR CO., AT THEIR WORKS IN STERLING.

Two weeks ago the readers of the *Bulletin* were apprised of the fact that the Kansas Sugar company had commenced operations. On account of everybody at the works being busy getting up the new machinery ($17,000 worth in addition to the old) we thought it better to wait until the works were in actual operation before going into details. Last Tuesday the works started up, and all day loads of cane passed through the street on their way to the mill.

We followed one of these loads and arrived at the mill in due time. There we saw hugh stacks of cane and wagons arriving, unloading and departing. We stepped along until we came to where there were several men busy at work putting cane into what is called a carrier. This carrier extends about forty feet outside and to the east of the mill, and is made on the endless chain principle, is about four feet wide and moves at the rate of about a mile an hour. It carries the cane up into the building to the crusher, a huge, iron, three-roller machine, each roller measuring 4 1-2 feet by 30 inches, the whole weighing 100,000 pounds. On the west side of the crusher a carrier for the mangled cane after it passed through the rollers, which carries and dumps it on the outside of the building from whence it is taken and spread out to dry, after which it is used for fuel.

To run this immense crusher there is an engine of 100 horse power. The steam for running the engine and other steam machinery, evaporating pans, heating purposes, etc., is generated in six boilers, averaging each 15 feet by 50 inches, and in the aggregate would furnish 350 to 400 horse power.

But to return to the cane, the bagasse goes out of a hole in the wall, but the juice, which is of a greenish hue, putting one in mind of a goose pond or stagnant pool in color, falls into a large copper pan 4x6 feet, 4 inches deep, and runs through a trough into a juice vat located below the floor, from which it is pumped by steam into four juice tanks situated in the upper part, or second story of the works. The total capacity of these four tanks is 6,000 gallons. Each of these tanks (as, in fact, have all the vats and tanks) has two valves, one to admit, and the other to let out the juice. From the juice tanks the liquid passes into four defecators, capable of holding 600 gallons each at a charge. The object of these defecators is to exactly neutralize the juice, which is done with lime, after which it is boiled in the defecators, steam appliances for which are very ingeniously contrived, and in this way a great portion of the impurities and foreign substances are eliminated by skimming. This process always does away with the so-called sorghum taste. While the process of defecation removes apparently all impurities, there still remains a flocculent precipitent which can only be eradicated by allowing the juice to settle. For this purpose there are provided four settling pans, of a capacity equal to the defecators. To these tanks the juice is drawn off into another tank from which it is again pumped by steam up into a tank situated above the evaporators, on the second floor; from this tank it is drawn off into the evaporators. These evaporators are made entirely of copper, are six feet in diameter and three feet in depth. In these the juice (which has now lost its greenish tint and looks and tastes for all the world like licorice water, which we remember as a child) is evaporated down to about 20 ° Beaume. This process does not take very long.

After leaving the evaporators the semi-sirup, as it is now called, passes through a system of settling tanks, the object being to remove whatever other foreign substance may remain. From these settling tanks it is pumped into a tank in the tower, by a small Blake engine. The object of this is to give it height to allow of subsequent filtration, which is accomplished through six bone charcoal filters of 3 1-4 feet in diameter and 12 feet in length. These filters are so connected by pipes and valves as to allow the juice to run through one or more of them, as the case may require, and thence into the tank under the vaccuum pan. This vaccuum pan is situated on the second floor, is eight feet in diameter, and its capacity is 2,200 gallons. It is the largest vacuum pan in Kansas, and has all the latest improvements and attachments, and cost in New York City $4.000. It will make 15,000 pounds of sugar at a strike. A continual run of juice, which it is almost impossible to obtain this first year, would not be more than this pan could get away with, it being capable of making six strikes every twenty-four hours of 15,000 pounds each. The air is exhausted from this pan by means of a Blake combined vacuum and water pump, having a five-inch suction and four-inch delivery.

The juice from the filter reservoir is sucked up into this pan, and is evaporated at from 120 to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, until the proper number of sugar crystals are obtained, when it is drawn off by means of a huge gate in the bottom into crystalizing tanks or wagons. These tanks, numbering eighty, are 4x5x2 feet in size and mounted on wheels, and as they receive the contents of the vacuum pan they are rolled into the crystalizing room and allowed to remain a day or two.

The crystalizing room is 40x40 feet with very low and tight ceiling, and is kept at a steady and even temperature of about 100 degrees Fahrenheit, which is done by steam pipes running around the room. This process keeps the sirup in a condition to purge from the sugar.

The extract of the cane which we saw beneath the crusher in its watery, crude and greenish hue, has now assumed a a bright, beautiful amber hue and is designated as malada or mush sugar. From these tanks the malada is dumped into a huge mixing tank which is just below the floor of the crystalizing room. The apparatus in this mixer is a long toothed arrangement with a worm motion. The object of dumping the malada into this mixer is to break up the lumps and make an even mixture. From the mixer the malada is run by means of small gates into the centrifugals. The mixer being just above these curiously constructed contrivances, this is an easy matter. There are four of these centrifugals and each is four feet in diameter. A large round, cast-iron box, about a foot from the floor, through the center of which runs a spindle; attached to this spindle is a brass basket, the sides of which are composed of a double casing of woven wire, one coarse, the other fine. The spindle turns these baskets at the rate of 1,400 revolutions per minute. The malada is drawn into these baskets and the centrifugal force of the fast revolving baskets forces the molasses through the screen and retains the sugar in the basket. A little cone on the spindle at the bottom of the basket is lifted and the sugar taken out at the bottom in small boxes and immediately barreled. In case the sugar is not to be barreled immediately it is stored in a room 12x12x8 feet, on the ground floor.

The molasses (for molasses it is after it has passed through the centrifugals and the sugar is taken from it) is reboiled in the vacuum pan and then barreled. This article is of a darker hue than if the sugar had not been taken from it, but is free from the sorghum taste, as is also the sugar. In fact it has been clearly and practically demonstrated to us that if all impurities and foreign substances are removed, by any process whatever, and nothing but the clear juice manufactured, there will be no so-called "sorghum" or cane taste about it.

We are under obligations to President Langley, Prof. Scovell and Engineer Stayman, of the Kansas Sugar Co., for the courteous manner in which they gave us information in regard to sugar making. With such manufacturing interests of Rice county, and Kansas generally, there can be no such word as fail.—*Sterling Bulletin.*

Among the Cane-Growers.

COL. COLMAN: I am "scooting around" as usual; I found Prof. Scovell at Sterling squat beside his eight-foot vacuum hauling out the "proof-stick" and trying the sirup between his thumb and finger, watching for the little "hook" when the string broke, showing when the sirup was done. He was as happy as a new bridegroom. His crystalizing room was well-filled with sugar wagons, some of them nearly solid with sugar. In the afternoon, just as I was leaving, they started the centrifugals and, snatching a handful of sugar, I made for my train. The sugar was first-class and the sirup ditto, both entirely free from "Sorghum flavor." Judging by appearances, I think they will run out five pounds to the gallon. They are bothered with the old 54-inch Niles mill, which has a bad habit of stuttering. A New Dumb Return, sent from Cincinnati, gave way immediately and they are using a chunk of railroad iron with a plate fastened on top for a scraper. They have some 2000 acres to work if the mill can get through it, and are paying $2 per ton. Scovell will get out all there is in the mill, but says he will change it next year

W. P. Clement has an entirely new outfit, a 3-foot Star Mill and train of his own device. He is making excellent sirup and the only hitch was the breakage of the Dumb Return in his mill. This his own bump of genius helped him over; which, by the way, is a mighty good thing around a sugar house. He had a little patch of 700 acres to work and is running day and night, making 1200 to 1500 gallons daily.

At Roxbury, Lawson & Clapp were making 450 gallons a day with a strong demand for all they can make at home, and so, of course, they were feeling well.

At Ottawa, Mr. Wilhelm is running a 3-foot Star Mill with two of his own evaporating trains and a vacuum pan. They grind 100 to 140 tons daily, are selling some of their sirup at 60 to 65c, but as yet have made no effort to find a market. It is of very fine quality and a lady in Lawrence told me she liked it as well as maple. The mill met with the same misfortune as with Clements, at Sterling, broke the Dumb Return.

The company with 400 acres of cane, made the mistake of getting too small a mill, and will loose a very large body of cane. Their experience with the "Dumb Return" was like that of Ottawa and Sterling.

Not far away was Mr. R. M. Yarham, with a No 4 Pearl set. Help being scarce, Mrs. Yarham took charge of the evaporator, which gives me occasion to say that women invariably make the best operators. The sirup was thick, weighing 12 pounds to the gallon, had a bright sparkling gold color and no sorghum flavor. Mr. Y. manages to use the lime to just such a point as to neutralize the acid without materially darkening the sirup. Beginning at eight o'clock in the morning and adjourning at six in the evening, they get off 150 gallons a day.

At Schuyler, Nebraska, I found the most complete, handsome and clean sugar house I have seen in the West. It is, of course, excelled in size by Hutchinson and Sterling. Floors are kept scrubbed and bright, and a tank of hot water and hose enables them to wash any spot at any moment, and when I went in, the floor was yet smoking from a scrubbing in hot water. Their equipment consists of a copper train, planned by Prof. Swenson, and a Louisiana mill No 1.

Mr. Charles Kenney, brother of Seth H. Kenney, of Minnesota, runs the Coppers. He operated for Powell of Wisconsin last season, and Powell came down to the M. V. C. G. A., at St. Louis last winter and took first premium on sirup.

Kenney is making good sirup at Schuyler and if the M. V. C. G. A., premium don't go to Schuyler at the next session, somebody else will make a very nice sirup. They have about 150 acres to work in all, and the only drawback was want of steam. The old M. V. C. G. A., rule of three times the horse-power for evaporation that is required for the engine should be changed to six at least. And then I would not have but one boiler, giving one to the engine and a separate boiler or battery to the trains, then the mill will go along steadily, and the engine be less likely to stop on the center with a load in the mill. With but a single boiler a sudden call for steam to the trains leaves the engine short and oftentimes on the center.

When I called at the Washington Sugar Works Co., Washington, Kan., I found them just starting but compelled to wait because of a storm wetting the fuel, and so also the works of Mr. J. H. Skepton in the same county. The Washington company is under the management of Mr. H. Wilson, your former correspondent from Hiawatha, and an excellent operator. Both companies were just starting and had made no sirup. Their mill capacity is each 30 gallons of syrup per hour.

At McLouth station, Kansas, our old friend Wm. Cartway, who was burned out last season, is getting along admirably. He boils by steam, having a Florida No. 2 set complete; has sold his entire crop to a Leavenworth manufacturer at 40 cents a gallon. I think he has 125 acres. At Moore Bros., Amity, Mo., I found a Fla. No. 2 doing the best of work, its capacity only limited by the engine driving it.

Yesterday, I ran out to see Mr. Heil's establishment, south-west of Topeka, who is running a good mill this season, and doing all that his boiler will carry. He finishes by steam, and will next season put in steam throughout. His sirup is very fine and rich in sugar, some of it crystalizing in a few hours time. He was in excellent spirits, and thinks a better day is dawning on Kansas farmers, through the new industry.

Mr. H. D. Rice, near this city, is also doing a fine business. Good sorghum sirup is at a premium in this section, and glucose is refused. No one will knowingly buy it. X. X.

Alabama For Cane Without Frost.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I see in the RURAL of 20th inst, a report by H. F. P. from Crow Wing, Minn., detailing blighted prospects. Emigrate is his watchward; but where he does not know. I have no desire to dictate any man's course, nor would I assume the responsibility of "advisor," but would suggest to H. F. P. to come South on a tour of inspection; possibly he might find location and surroundings sufficiently tempting to warrant a removal to the North Alabama Valley.

My hobby is the culture of Northern sugar cane; have been experimenting on a small scale three years; am thoroughly convinced that the culture of cane and manufacture of sirup and sugar on an extensive scale would be more renumerative than any enterprise one could engage in, especially in this valley, bounded north by Tennessee river, and south by Sand mountains. In view of the fact that the mineral wealth of a tier of mountain counties lying south of us is being developed, giving us a population of non-producers, the very reasonable conclusion is we will have a first class market at home. Hence, this is the opportune time for capital to find profitable investments in cheap lands, and the erection of suitable machinery for manufacturing sirup and sugar.

I have no motive in writing this but the general good, hoping to attract the attention of capitalists who are looking around for a favorable location to invest in the enterprise referred to. I have "no ax to grind," but am ambitious to see the natural resources of my State developed; she has wallowed in the mire long enough.

I would gladly correspond with any one wishing to know more of this part of the State. C. D. F.

Lawrence Co., Ala.

Sugar or Sirup, Which?

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I am amused at the passage at arms between B. M. M., and John B. Thoms, on the sugar question, and (if acceptable) will add my mite. In 1866 in Scioto Co., Ohio, I was running a six foot Cook's Evaporator. we had a variety of kinds of cane to work and among the rest some Oomseana cane, it being the best we worked. A six gallon butter ferkin was filled with the molasses and set aside as a sample. In a few days it began to grain and in two or three weeks a spoon full of it would stand alone, it was so thick. We tried washing it, draining and every other process, but could not separate the sugar and molasses. In May '67, an agent came along with a centrifugal, and by adding a preparation (patented of course) we got five pounds sugar from a gallon of melado. Sugar was worth eleven cents a pound, or fifty-five cents; molasses before working would bring one dollar per gallon, so we quit the sugar business, (the molassess from the centrifugal soured in three days). I kept some of that sugar till 1870 and it was sugar yet. Quit the business in 1870, and did no more at it till last fall, and in over 2,000 gallons made, got no grain or sign of any either. Z. W. C.

Belle Springs, Kansas.

P. S. I will say that in this sugar trial we were working for molasses alone and used no lime, soda or anything to cleanse it; simply ground the cane and boiled the juice till it was thick enough.

Cane Without Frost.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: We see by your paper, that a great many of the corn-raisers in the North are becoming disheartened in the business by early frosts, and are inquiring for cheap lands in a warmer climate. We feel it our duty to inform such parties through your columns, that good sorghum lands can be bought here from $2 50 to $6 per acre, on the prairie. Cane does well planted on the prairie sod, but does not make as fine a quality of sirup as it does on older land; by planting different varieties of cane here, we can lengthen our working season from the latter part of July to November. We have had no frost, and do not look for any to do any damage for a month yet. We have all we can do for four weeks steady run; our capacity is about two hundred gallons per day. We are not afraid to compare samples with anything made from sorghum, but refrain from imposing on your good nature. We have a home market for all we can make. In addition to our natural advantages for raising corn we have one of the best stock countries in the world; there has been over eight thousand head of cattle shipped from this part of the State in the last four months, mostly from this point; the most of them were taken to Texas. Hoping this may catch the eye of some frost-bitten cane-raiser, we remain, J. & E.

Carlisle, Lonoke Co., Ark.

Cane is not hurt with frost here yet but the indications are in that direction. Cane is good. I am making 150 gallons per day of a good grade. Am working twenty acres that makes 20 gallons to the ton, and worked a patch for a customer that made 486 gallons, 12 lbs. to the gallon, per acre. Expect to run until I am frozen out. P. S. M.

Independence, Kas., Sept. 24th.

Jefferson, Ohio, Sugar Works.

Mr. Henry Talcott, President of the Jefferson Sugar Manufacturing Company of Jefferson, Ohio, gave the RURAL WORLD office a call yesterday. He reports that much of the cane in Northern Ohio was badly injured by the frost early in September, still the aggregate of the sirup yield will be considerable. In some few favored localities the cane was uninjured, and the yield is large and the sirup rich in sugar. Mr. Talcott is looking for a location that will be exempt from early frost, and where the season of ripening can be protracted for a much longer period, so as to give an opportunity to have a succession of varieties from the very earliest to the very latest. We know of no better place in this state than about Charleston, Mississippi county, where the soil is sandy so that the young plants will not be drowned out by wet weather nor burned out by drouth. By digging six or eight feet in this soil in the dryest weather water is to be found. It is on this account excellent land for raising watermelons, and noted in that respect, and, by the way, a very profitable business. Land is cheap, and can be bought or rented. Those seeking a good location in this state are respectfully referred to Hon. Henry J. Deal, Charleston, Mississippi county, Mo. We have never spoken to him on the subject, but, being a public spirited gentleman, we have no doubt he will answer all inquiries.

Mr. Talcott has great faith in sorghum and has done much to favor its general culture throughout the country. He is a member of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture and an efficient worker in all undertakings to promote the public welfare.

Roasting Cane Stalks.

A. J. Adamson, of Sabetha, Kansas, has patented a process for roasting the cane before rolling it, claiming that by this process he gets 25 per cent. more juice, and that by it the green scum and sorghum taste are entirely done away with. The roasting destroys the blades, and double the amount of cane can be rolled after roasting. The roasting can be done by the roaster which he has as fast as any two-horse mill can roll it. He would be glad to have sorghum manufacturers call upon him and see his process, as he feels sure that seeing will be believing. Mr. A has great faith that he has secured a valuable improvement in the process of sirup making, and all he asks is that persons before decrying it should see it tested. He says it makes a greatly improved sirup, and that it commands sixty-five cents per gallon at his home. This process does away with the stripping in the field, and Mr. A. claims it is far cheaper.

Mississippi for Cane Growers.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In your paper dated 20th, is a communication from Crow Wing, Minnesota, signed "H. F. P.," lamenting the failure of the cane crop in his section, and suggesting emigration to another section, but asking as if in doubt where he shall go. In response he is invited to come to Yazoo county, Mississippi, where he can buy cleared land cheap, that produces in addition to cotton, corn, oats and every description of fruit and vegetables, his favorite crop, sorghum cane, in abundance, that commences to ripen early in August, and continues until October. Louisiana cane also grows luxuriantly, and yields abundantly. Any information that he or others who wish to visit our county, will be cheerfully given by

B. BARKSDALE.

Yazoo City, Miss., October 1st, 1893.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: What's the use of a man dying for his country if his name is spelled wrong in the papers? I wrote that the Hutchison Sugar Works were under management of Professor Swenson, not Stevenson. Your compositor too, was too enthusiastic in saying they would make 30,000 pounds ot sugar daily; I wrote 20,000. The works shipped 100 barrels of sugar East, 300 lbs. each, on Saturday night and will ship 200 to night. This looks like business.

M. D., Jr.

Lawrence, Kas., Oct. 1, 1883.

COL. COLMAN: We had a killing frost on Sept. 8th which stopped the growth of our cane; put hands to work and made a fair article of sirup at a rate of 50 gallons to acre—all sold at 50 cents per gallon. Corn injured to the extent of half the crop. Stock all look fine. Nine creameries running in our county, all doing a paying business. I will surely get you up a club. All hail to the RURAL.

Please give me the names of one or more of the canning firms in St. Louis.

M. A. B.

Castalia Winneshiek, Co., Iowa, Oct. 1st.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Cane in this district injured some by the early frost, most of it has only the leaves frozen; about one hundred acres fair, average 7 to 7 1-2 B. some as high as 12 B. and as low as 5 B. I am running steam works; two 14-foot and 8-foot pan; a number one crusher manufactured by Thornely and Ott, La Crosse, Wis., "Monarch No. 1."

Yours respectfully W. A. T.

Fountain City, Wis., Sept. 29th, 1883.

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The age marches on and prejudice must give way. Nobody has a monopoly of truth. Even the conservative guild of physicians admit that the secret of medicine is shared by all men. "I dressed his wound, and God healed him," said old Galen. Once that terrible disease, Rheumatism, was supposed to be a shifting, local ailment, now attacking the joints and now the muscles. To-day it is *demonstrated to be a disease of the* BLOOD.

Mrs. Henry Bogert, of 454 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes to Messrs. HISCOX & Co., of New York, proprietors of Parker's Ginger Tonic, that "she had been completely disabled from Rheumatism and pains in the back and limbs. She was advised to take the TONIC for *Kidney Disease.* She did so, and her *Rheumatism* disappeared." The reason is simple. Diseased Kidneys produce rheumatic symptoms. *Cure them and you destroy Rheumatism.* This is now admitted by all intelligent physicians. It is the new light thrown on their time-worn and mistaken theories.

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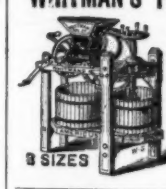
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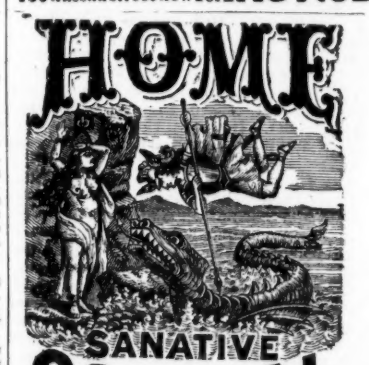
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Horticultural.

Fallen Leaves from a Tree Agent's Life.

BY A TREE MISSIONARY.

No. 4.

Upon stepping into the Post Office in the village of N—— we were accosted by a stranger, carrying in his hand a package of newspapers, who evidently took us to be a citizen of town, or a farmer living in the vicinity. In introducing himself he said he was the traveling agent and correspondent of the —— *Farmer*.

"Well, sir," we replied to his greeting, "we are glad to meet you. The paper you represent is doing a noble work among the farmers throughout the State. Hope you may be able to place it permanently in the home of every progressive person in the county through which you travel."

"I am truly glad to hear you express an opinion so favorable for our paper, and as a preliminary to better acquaintance, let us (drawing a flask of whiskey from his pocket) drink from the same canteen."

"Thank you, sir; but we must decline your proffered hospitality; we do not drink intoxicating liquor."

"Nor I, only when away from home when the changes of water compel me to use a little stimulants sometimes for my health. But in speaking of the —— *Farmer*, in my correspondence there is one subject to which I devote my strongest efforts, that of exposing the representations and dishonest practices of tree agents and peddlers. Here in last week's issue you see I have written nearly two columns, exposing the Tetofski apple swindle. These fellows are now making an extensive canvass over the country, selling the Tetofski apple, purporting to come from Russia, for one dollar each, guaranteeing to each purchaser a crop of two bushels of fruit to each tree, the second year after planting."

"Do they sell many trees at that price and upon such assertions?"

"Certainly, sir, a great many and I believe that article of mine alone will save the farmers of the State thousands of dollars."

"Well, sir, my honest opinion of the whole subject is, that the man who asserts a tree will bear two bushels of fruit the second year after planting is a fool, and the man who believes his story is another; and where two such persons meet what are you going to do about it? I imagine but few of this class read the papers, therefore, how can you reach them through that channel?"

"But Zetofski apple is not the only swindle these tree agents practice by any means. They carry samples of fruit in alcohol, and finely colored plate books, and sell them to the intelligent as well as to the ignorant."

"I believe you claimed to be an agent for the *Farmer*, why do you carry those papers in your hand?"

"Why, to show them to the people."

"But can't you tell them all about it without showing?"

"Yes, but the best evidence of the value of the paper we can carry is the paper itself.

"What are those cuts of stock and farming implements for?"

"Why," says the man with a look of pity upon our apparent ignorance, those cuts are fac-similes of the stock and machines represented and advertised for sale.

"But would not reading matter answer the same purpose."

"No sir, not at all. Look at the picture of that fine Norman horse, can type or language bring out such beautiful color and form? Then observe that machine, plow and grain drill. These implements are here reproduced on paper in such a way that the purchaser knows just what he is buying.

"My dear sir, you are misrepresenting your paper, not only by fighting the rural interests of the country, but by condemning others for what you practice yourself. The papers with these illustrations is your plate book to aid you in your canvass in soliciting business. The bottle labled "Old Rye" which, through kindness, you drew on me awhile ago, was that intended as a specimen of agriculture, preserved in alcohol. If it is, it certainly is more harmful than fruit so preserved and exhibited. I am also a traveling man, one of the very fellows you are after, a tree missionary-agent, a peddler, if you please, and know the value of good pictures in describing my goods and making sales."

"In your travels over this young and prosperous State, have you ever seen a single orchard of bearing age, that did not produce good fruit?"

"No sir, not one I believe."

"Do you know what per cent of all the orchards planted in the West were bought direct from the nurseries, and from tree agents."

"In my newspaper work I never inquire into the origin of orchards, it is none of my business."

"As a practical nurseryman, as well as a salesman for nursery products, I have made the gathering of statictics in regard to the origin of orchards a subject of careful investigation, and find from several years' inquiry in various States through which I have traveled, that sixty per cent. of all orchards planted were wholly purchased of tree agents, and that twenty-five per cent. were in part bought of agents, leaving but fifteen per cent. of all the orchards planted in the West, bought direct from the nursery.

Thus you see what this bitter warfare against tree agents means. It means extermination of the general nursery industries of our country, not only destroying a business amounting to many millions of dollars annually, that gives employment to thousands of people, but no injury can be so plainly seen or felt as the checking of tree-planting and rural improvements.

As much as we detest the shrewd tree humbug on account of the injury done to legitimate business, yet we have more charity for him in a general way than for his victims. The markets of the world are goverened by the laws of supply and demand. The element for swindling in trees is largely the outgrowth of willful ignorance of educated and wealthy people.

The man who from childhood has been surrounded with trees, plants and fragrant flowers, who has eyes, ears, and common sense with reliable horticultural newspapers, books, and societies everywhere within easy reach, and who will turn his back on all these sources of correct information, steals from himself in buying trees from unreliable parties."

In our itinerant work, we find many people who like this young newspaper agent, think as Paul did, that they are doing God's service, by a relentless warfare upon tree agents, and yet they all do it, the newspaper man, the dry goods man, grocery man, butcher and baker, and candlestick maker, all send out agents to solicit, patronize and sell their goods. We admit that there are tricks in all trades, and selling nursery stock is not exempt from tricks, which we shall expose as our leaves fall, but our fingers do itch in the meantime, for the hair of those heads who through wilful ignorance, create a demand for tree swindling by their patronage, and who af erwards, without distinction, vent their spleen upon the whole tree fraternity.

Be it said to the credit of the farmer, however, they are not so easily or often humbugged as the city folks, but they invariably "squeal" at the least appearance of deception, while the business man of the city on account of his reputation as such, says nothing about it. It would seem that beautiful flowers, trees and fruits of themselves, would create in the minds of the beholder unbounded enthusiasm and confidence, without the aid of highly colored, tongue distilled stimulants poured into the ear to intoxicate the mind, to enable it to realize the full value and importance of the true friends to humanity. But such is not the case. The voice of the siren in horticulture, is so enchanting and fascinating, that its statements are devoured greedily by a large majority of people, without bringing into question the reliability of the author.

Another peculiar feature in the setting of nursery stock from highly colored discriptions, oral or otherwise, is the desire to buy from those representing distant nurseries.

There is not a nursery in the country, however high the standard of its reputation may be, but what the smooth tongued stranger from a distance can sell in the immediate neighborhood double the amount of stock for higher prices than the nurserymen can do himself. The home nurseryman is just like the local preacher, he can't draw the crowds or create the enthusiasm the far-fetched and often changed minister does.

Raspberries.

Mr. E. Williams, of New Jersey, who we know to be excellent authority, has the following about raspberries in the *Country Gentleman*: "The Early Prolific is the earliest and most productive of the red varieties and has always given us better results in every respect than Reliance. Highland Hardy is a little earlier, but too small and light a bearer. Turner is a little better, but too small. Cuthbert is large and productive when well cultivated and thinned. Superb is large, productive and promising, and there is little difference betwhen this and Montclair, the latter being the sweeter. Brandywine is of no account save to produce plants. The little fruit which it gives is hard, dry, and destitute of good qualtities. Clarke produces fine berries, but they require caretul handling even for home use, and the plants are not fully hardy. Shaffer is a very vigorous grower, the fruit resembling red black-caps till fully ripe, when it assumes a darker color. Some of the berries are monsters in size, averaging seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. It is about the same in quality as the Rochelle, which we have had to discard on account of its liability to disease. The Caroline gives us great satisfaction, being hardy, healthy and productive, the berries large, very attractive in color and admirable in quality. It finds its way to our table oftner than any other."

Logwood.

The logwood tree, *Hæmotoxylon campechianum*, is a native of South America, but is grown in large quantities throughout the West India Islands for the coloring matter of its wood. The heart wood is the part used for dyeing; it is of a deep dull brownish-red color, very hard and heavy, and for convenience it is cut into chips by means of powerful machinery. These chips yield their color to water and alcohol; the color of the dyes is red, inclining to violet or purple. Its watery decoction, it left to itself, becomes yellowish, and at length black. Acid turns it yellow; alkalies deepen its color and give it a purple hue. Stuffs to be colored are first prepared with aluminous mordants. The principle consumption of logwood is for black colors, which are obtained by alum and iron bases, and of any requisite degree of intensity.

West India logwood is inferior to that received from Honduras and Yucatan. The former is used in the dyeing of carpets and other coarse cloths, while the Central American kind is employed for dyeing all kinds of woollen, cotton and silk fabrics.

A considerable quantity is shipped to Oporto, from whence is is said to come to us as prime port wine, recommended by the faculty for its superior nutritive and astringent qualities.

The wood is of a very dense nature, and is not easily injured by exposure to the weather. It also takes a high polish. It is employed to some extent in medicine as a tonic and astringent.

The Cranberry Crop.

A letter written from Merrillan and published in an exchange, speaking of the cranberry crop in northern Wisconsin, says that "Mr. Simeon Mills, of Madison, is the owner of a large cranberry marsh of about 1,200 acres, located about two miles west of Valley Junction. He assures me that his crop will be large and the berries will be of good quality and size. J. Adrianec, owner of Grand Marsh, at Beaver Station, has advertised for 500 pickers, the Wisconsin Cranberry Company, of Valley Junction, for 400 pickers, and A. S. Trow, of Black River Falls, offers 75 cents per bushel for picking. The above facts, with various statements I have heard made, assure the belief that there will be this season one of the largest crops of cranberries ever harvested in the Wisconsin and Black River valleys, and many thousand barrels of berries will be shipped from Monroe, Juneau, Wood and Jackson counties. —*Western Farmer.*

When squash and melon vines begin to run over the ground, a little fertilizer wood ashes or fine manure should be sown between the hills and hoed in. These vines strike down new roots as they run, and if they are fed at these roots it greatly increases their productiveness.

Horticultural Notes.

Tomatoes, not many years ago, were known as love apples and considered poisonous. Last fall there were 52,322,952 cans of tomatoes put up by the canning establishments of the United States.

A Sioux City, Iowa, fruit grower says: "I have had success with gas tar on curculio. I put the tar in a long-handled frying-pan heated with coals just so that the tar will not blaze, and walk through the orchard. The curculio will immediately fly on beyond the fumes of the burning tar, and will not return so long as any of the odor remains.

Vines which are being trained to a corner of a building or to some exposed post or tree often need protection from winds or from passers-by. The safest way to protect them is to tack a wide strip of coarse wire gauze about them in the form of a semi-circular trough. It this cannot be had a frame of lath will often answer the purpose. If in a much-exposed place the wooden frame will soon get broken, however.

Newly set fruit trees should not be neglected. The first two or three years are important ones in the life of a tree. It can then be sparingly pruned in Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter. If the grower sees a branch which needs the knife he should attend to it on the spot, no matter what the season may be. Severing a slender twig then may spare the cutting of a large branch a few years later. The earth should be kept tight about the base of a young tree and if it leans too much it should be staked. "As the twig is bent, so is the tree inclined."

Ringing grape vines is a process to increase size and earliness. It is done by cutting a circle around the old wood, preventing the return of sap to the root. If the bark is entirely cut through an enlargement of the vine will occur on the side next the new growth. The vine is not injured by this process, for only the parts to be cut away in the Fall pruning are subjected to the process of ringing. The grapes, however, are not as good in quality as where ripened naturally. It is a trick of fruit growers to make the fruit look better than it really is.

Of all fruits in the world that of the durian, a tree of the Maylayan Archipelago, must be the most extraordinary. The fruit is ten inches by seven, and contains four or five seeds the size of a pigeon's egg, all embedded in a creamy pulp. It is a queer tasting fruit, according to its various degrees of ripeness. The durian eater can never tell exactly what peculiar flavor he is going to enjoy. Sometimes it is luscious to a degree, having the taste of the richest custard, with the flavor of almonds. But, then, surprise comes when the next durian is devoured, for now it is like cream cheese, sherry wine and onion sauce. Occasionally its odor is faint and delightful; at other times it is rank and disgusting.

Dr. Sturtevant made an examination of the depth to which the roots of the potato run. A plant was selected which grew on a high ridge, the seed having been planted six inches deep. A trench was dug at the side to expose the soil, and the roots were washed with a stream of water turned against them, laying the fibres bare. One root was found to reach thirty four inches below the top of the ridge, or twenty-eight inches below the tubers. The deeper roots appeared most fibrous. Very few roots were found above the tubers. The soil did not allow the tracing of the finest roots. This experiment seems to indicate the importance of a deep soil for the potato, an indication which repeated experiments corroborate, and in very dry seasons the crop on deeply trenched soils has been more than double that on ground plowed at common depths, and both equally fertile.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry as a Farm Product.

"Poultry as a Farm Product" was the subject of a paper read by Mr. I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass., before the New York State Agricultural Society at Utica. As the paper contains a number of interesting statements, with directions for growing poultry for profit on the farm we condense it as the best possible information for our poultry readers.

The egg and poultry production and consumption for the United States per annum is put down at $600,000,000. The consumption is yearly increased and the quality and price increase in like ratio.

One bushel of corn will grow as many pounds of live poultry as it will of pork. One bushel and twelve quarts of sound corn, or its equivalent in other grain, will keep a fowl one year. The average hen will lay ten and one half dozen of eggs per annum, which ought to secure a profit of $1.20 to $1.75 per head according to the price of eggs.

Farmers should in all branches of industry operate largely enough to secure the best results in price. Mr. Felch would not have them go into poultry farming exclusively, but he considers that the man who plants an orchard has by no means finished his work until he shall have furnished quarters in the same for 150 to 200 fowls to the acre, making it serve the double purpose of orchard and poultry-yard. This, says Mr. Felch, is well done by constructing houses 15x30 feet, with "lean to" sheds at each end, 10x15 feet, the houses divided by close partitions and fences running from the front of one to the rear of the other. Each house then furnishes quarters for two colonies of fifty fowls each and by the fences from one to the other divides the orchard into half-acre fields, in each of which 100 fowls are roaming to destroy all slug-borers, curculios and insects injurious to the trees, while the droppings are being absorbed as fertilizers by them. Open sheds are of great importance, for fowls like to bask in the sun and open air daily. And it seems necessary, if one would be sure of eggs hatching well in winter and early spring, that these sheds should have the ends constructed in the way of doors, exposing the shed from the south in winter and the north in summer. Thus can the same be made cool in summer and warm in winter. These houses, placed from eight to ten rods apart, will secure the fowls from the epidemic that sometimes visits them when kept in large numbers and also will it secure the fowls roosting in their own quarters, and the plan saves much fencing.

As a rule farmers do not keep fowls in such numbers as to cause them to investigate as to their real profit, or enable them to contract for a steady supply of eggs and broilers for the market. But when it is done the best price and surest paying patronage are the result. With 250 fowls, and the raising of 500 chickens for broilers for June, July and August, the farmer can contract readily with the poulterer, who will come to his door twice a week for his eggs and poultry, eggs and poultry being no longer a barter trade, for agencies are established throughout the country, and the cash comes in for it as regularly and certainly as it does for pork or beef. The fanciers of poultry have done much for the farmer's benefit, for through their enthusiasm, their lavish expenditure of money, their poultry exhibitions, the importation of thoroughbred stock, the extra care of the same, the stock of the country is to-day fifty per cent better in quality, the egg production twenty-five per cent. greater per capita and in consequence of this toning up of the interest is realized a higher price, and the product has been converted into a cash article of commerce.

The following table gives the composition and time of digestion of the different kinds of grain and meat;

	Composition— Muscle.	Fat or Heat.	Bone.	Time of digestion.
Food	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Hours*
Oats	17	69	3	3
Barley	14	68	2	2
Rye	13	66	1	2
Wheat	13	66	1	3 30
Corn	11	65	1	3 15
Rice	7	92	1	1
Sago	4	82	1	1 45
Beans	23	63	3	3
Potatoes	2	24	1	3 30
Milk	5	3	1	2 15
Bacon	8	63	1	4
Fish	14	7	1	3
Beef	22	14	1	3
Lamb	20	15	1	2 30
Sugar	—	100	—	3
Fat	—	100	—	5 30

With this list the farmer will soon learn to make a food composed of fifteen pounds of oats, twenty of corn, ten of barley and ten of wheat bran, having the same ground into meal and making it into bread, crumbling the same in scalded milk for his chickens, which at twelve weeks old will be a full pound larger than when fed in the old way. He will learn also that what will conduce to the greater growth in chickens will produce the greater number of eggs from the laying stock, and that the feeding of this composition, thoroughly scalding it, for the morning feed, is excellent for the purpose. In this composition he has fourteen per cent. of muscle, two per cent. of bone and sixty eight per cent. of fat, being most perfectly balanced in these respects. He learns that beans are desirable to add to this composition when they can be purchased at $1.50 per bushel or less, then adding an extra ten pounds of beans and an extra ten pounds of corn before the grinding of his bread-making material.

He learns when his chickens are well grown to feed them for eight days for the morning and noon meal on a food composed of eight quarts of corn meal, two quarts of pork scraps and two quarts of barley meal well cooked, with corn at night, and crushed charcoal kept within their reach, for this will fatten them fit for a king to eat. This fattening process is augumented by keeping the fowls in a coop that can be darkened for a couple hours after each feeding.

When the price of corn or other causes make it desirable to feed largely of corn to growing chicks or laying hens it is well to feed also of fish, or sheep's haslets, in the way of meat, and if the meat cannot be secured, wheat bran should be used in equal bulk with corn, for the muscle and bone property in the hull of the wheat makes it the best of companion feed with corn for fowls. The meat supply, at a very low price, is found in the beef scraps, beef and sheep heads, and haslets and fish. Pork scraps are worthless as egg producing or muscle-growing food, and should be used only in severe cold weather, when heat is essential, and for fattening the stock for the shambles, long continued feeding of them invariably breeding disease in the flock. While potatoes are excellent as a regulator of the bowels and to feed two or three times a week, they are not desirable to feed oftener at anything over twenty per cent. of the cost of the corn.

Mr. Felch concluded his paper by asking farmers to give the boys one coop at least of fowls and encourage them in this enterprise.

Breeds best fitted for this egg and meat supply among the so-called thoroughbred fowls of the large size, are the light Brahma, Langshan and Black Cochin; among those of medium size, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Houdans and Dominiques, and among those of the smallest and fit only for egg production, the Leghorns, the white variety being the preference. The three breeds Mr. Felch would select, if confined to thoroughbred stock, would be Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns. But were he to give up all save those from which he could secure the very best results in eggs, broilers and roast fowls he would keep fine Light Brahma hens in numbers that, mated to a White Leghorn cock, would lay eggs enough for incubating purposes—the laying stock, broilers and poultry thus begin a cross-breed, Brahma and Leghorn. They will lay the best in all seasons of the year, and while the eggs are larger and generally dark-colored the hens lay as many as do the pure Leghorns, while the poultry is as nice as can well be. There will be enough among them that will become broody in the whole, and much anoyance often experienced from setting hens are in this way dispensed with.

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The Apiary.

At the annual convention of the International Bee Keepers' Association, held in Toronto, Ontario, lately, many interesting papers were read and discussed. A synopsis of a portion of the proceedings we present herewith, as gathered from the *Toronto Mail*:

FERTILE WORKERS.

The question:—"How do fertile workers originate?" was asked.

The President replied that by having the queen removed and allowing them to lay themselves. Any bee could lay if she wanted to.

Prof. Cook believed they had very much to learn about the extent of nervous influence in affecting the constitutions of all animals. He had dissected a number of bees, and had come to the conclusion that the very desire for eggs coerced them—through an influence he could not explain—to lay eggs.

The President said that just in proportion to the anxiety of the queen did the workers originate.

Dr. Brown said that the result of his observations was that the fertile workers could only develop under certain conditions. He read a paper giving his experiments, and said that he was forced to the conclusion that the food which developed these workers was deposited in the cells just before they were capped, at about the sixth or seventh day. If this were not so he could not reconcile the theories of the books with his observations. He regarded the question as a very important one, and thought that all who had an opportunity of making observations should give them careful attention.

The President was perfectly satisfied that it did not matter how they were reared, but after they became workers they could lay eggs. There was a difference, however, in the eggs laid. Some laid enormous quantities of eggs through the combs and a very few hatch, while others laid the combs full, and they were all capped over uniformly.

PLANTS AND SOIL.

The next question asked and discussed was, "What difference is there in the yield and quality of honey from the same plant in different kinds of soil.

Prof. Cook said they should first observe how the plants flourished best naturally. In selecting their plants for any locality they should see how they throve in that soil, and they should not change their conditions too suddenly.

Judge Andrews said he had a plot of white clover which he had for seven years before he saw a bee upon it.

The President from his experience considered that Bokhara clover was the best honey plant in Canada. It would even grow in hard pan, and if they once got it started they would have to plow it up to get it out. Five acres of mother-wort would produce 1,000 pounds of surplus honey from one hundred colonies, besides keeping them going all the season when there was no flowers.

Mr. Malcolm recommended vervain.

Mr. Taylor said the point for them to consider was the quality of honey they could get out of a given quantity of land.

Dr. Thorn considered alsike clover a good plant for bees. Vervain was a very vigorous plant in the valley of the Credit, and he often found bees working on it.

Prof. Cook urged them to copy nature in some particulars, although they could beat nature in the matter of bee culture. He would say that the sweet clover should be planted in the fall. Regarding mother-erwort and catnip the former did not bloom as long as the latter, which was in bloom up to the time of the frost. Vervain was excellent.

Mr. Pringle was in favor of cultivating alsike for the bees.

The President said that alsike would sometimes yield when white clover would not.

Dr. Miller enquired whether fig wort would grow and succeed without cultivation.

Mr. W. Ellis said he simply turned the sod over and put in the plants last fall, and they were now about six feet in height, but he was as well satisfied with throwing the seed on the ground. He would sow the Bokhara clover in the waste places and cultivate the fig wort.

Mr. G. B. Jones said the Bokhara clover would grow without planting, simply by throwing it on the ground.

POSITION OF HIVES.

The next question considered was, "What is the best position in which to place hives in the bee yard in order that the young queens will not enter other hives?"

Judge Andrews said he placed his hives at different angles and did not lose any bees.

The President asked whether they had ever met with any losses by having the hives side by side or on top.

Mr. Pringle said that he put a distinguishing mark on the hives and did not lose any queens.

The President said that he took no particular pains to place the hives in any position, and the loss was so small that he did not think anything of it. He put the hives no closer than six feet, but sometimes farther. In some of his yards there were trees. It was a mistake to place the hives too close together if they were going to extract from them.

Judge Andrews said he had thirty hives under an apple tree close together, but not at the same angle, and he had no trouble.

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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements.

Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 00 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.

THERE is no better time of the year than just now, to get up a club for the RURAL WORLD and so secure to yourself a premium that is really worth possessing. Send for Premium List and sample copies.

MUCH important editorial and contributed matter prepared for, and in type for this issue, is crowded out by our fair report. We shall aim to make room for it next week.

IT was generally conceded that the display of horses, cattle, and hogs, was by far the finest ever made at the Fair grounds.

THE Florists complained of the limited quarters allotted to them at the Fair. They regarded the floral hall entirely too small to make an artistic display of their goods and floral novelties. They will no doubt be favored with more space in the future.

AT a meeting of a number of Dairymen, Creamerymen and others at the RURAL WORLD office on Saturday morning of Fair week, an organization of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association was effected, a constitution adopted, and officers elected to serve till January next, when a large meeting of the friends of this interest will be held in St. Louis. We have not space to give details this week but will next week.

THE display of fruits at the Fair elicited a great deal of unfavorable comment. An elaborate spread of the various fruits was looked for by many visitors who were unaware of the fact that only a few premiums were offered in this department. Apples, pears and grapes, embraced all that any premiums were offered for, and in consequence the horticultural feature of the great show was one of the most insignificant in many years. The total exhibition of apples for instance, did not equal in quality, quantity or variety the exhibit of one leading grower in some former years that we can recall. As no premiums were offered for peaches only three lots were entered, two of them seedlings, the other very fine samples of Freeman's Late. There was not much space covered with grapes though a very respectable array of varieties embracing many of the new ones. The show of pears was poor and calls for no special notice.

As the superintendent of the Agricultural Implement department, L. M. Rumsey, and his assistant, Thomas Kieley, both used the office of the RURAL WORLD during the week, we had an opportunity of witnessing the extraordinary duties they were called upon to perform in attending to the hundreds of manufacturers and their representatives occupying the thirty acres of land devoted to that department. We are modest in quoting their duties as extraordinary, as anyone having the least experience in that line will readily understand. But with business tact and judgment they were instant, in season and out of season, morning, noon and night, from the opening to the closing of their fourteen days' work. Their duties were of a character calling for peculiar aptitude, in that they were to locate each, admit them and their employes, pass them to and fro and finally pass them and their machinery out of the grounds. Some were disposed to growl at not getting all they called for, but good nature and an even temper usually carried the day and with few exceptions all appeared to be satisfied, and this, the largest and the grandest of all the departments was, made a great success. Especial praise is due to the assistant, Mr. Thomas Kieley, upon whom much of the detail work devolved.

The Champaign Sugar Works.

COL. COLMAN: Until I became a subscriber to your paper I had not heard of the Champaign Sugar Works, although situated within seventy five miles. So I at once made up my mind to visit the place, and see the works in operation, which I did last week. And allow me to say right here, to any one residing within at least one hundred miles, you will feel amply paid, by making a visit to the place; you will find the officers full of cordiality. The Co. are crushing about 150 tons of cane per day and turning out about 30 bbls. of sugar, of such a quality that justified me in putting it in stock for the retail trade.

There are many interesting features in connection with the enterprise worthy of mention, to be understood and appreciated must be seen. I could not help but feel that the hearty co-operation of such honest and earnest workers as Prof. Weber must bring this grand enterprise to perfection. His heart seems to be in the work, and he ought to be proud of the result of his labor. Respectfully,

G. W. LANGFORD.

Eylor, Ill.

Samuel Jewett, the Merino sheep man of Independence, Mo., was an interested looker-on at the Fair, but not an exhibitor. From him we learn that he has not exhibited at any of the fairs this year, for the reason that his sheep are all sold off, less possibly 200 rams that he has yet for sale, for which he has a ready sale and a valuable market. The fact of the matter is, Sam has too good a market. Had we a thousand such men in Missouri the flock-masters of the entire West and South would come here to buy, and buy nowhere else. Such men as Sam Jewett can afford to breed sheep for exhibition no longer. They are called upon for registered stock and have all they can do to supply it.

The Cattle Yard.

Coming Sales.

Theo. Bates, Higginsville, Mo., Oct. 24th and 25th.

Samuel Steinmetz, Higginsville, Mo., with Theo. Bates.

Will R. King, Marshall, Mo., 17th Oct.

W. T. Hearne, Lee's Summit, Mo., May 30th, 1884.

Seth E. Ward & Son, May 28th and 29th, 1884.

The Marshall Sale.

The sale of Shorthorn cattle to be made by Will R. King and Junior K. King, of "Peabody," near Marshall, Saline county, Mo., next Wednesday, will attract the attention of Shorthorn breeders generally, and draw a great crowd both of buyers and breeders. For their cattle have been well bought, well bred, and well coupled, hence will be found all that the farmer can desire or buy. Bred either to a Rose of Sharon or an Oxford bull they will be found either in calf or with calves by their side, of first-class breeding, and the dams themselves being of the best color and breeding, one can recommend the closest buyers to attend the sale and make their selections. The sale will take place on Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Wyoming Hereford Association.

This association was represented here in the person of George Morgan, the foremost Hereford breeder in this country, and the man who, above all others, has done more to give that breed their name and reputation, and by a fine herd of their splendid cattle. Their headquarters are at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, adjacent to which they have 30,000 acres of pasture all fenced in, and over which roam 500 head of imported thoroughbred Hereford cattle. These have all been selected, we understand, by Mr. Morgan in person, from his own native county Herefordshire; and located where they are, amidst the best feeding lands and the best climate found outside their native heath. The idea is to import and breed Hereford sires for the great ranch trade of the West, thus furnishing bulls of the highest and best breeding of a well-known thoroughbred type in place of having the ranch men running over the country for grades, or worse.

The officers of the company are: Thomas Swan, President, Chyenne; Charles E. Anthony, of Washington, Ill., Secretary and Treasurer, post office Cheyenne; George F. Morgan, General Manager and Salesman, Cheyenne. The capital stock of the company is $500,000, all paid up, and they make several importations every year.

Stock at the Fair.

There were exhibited at the St, Louis Fair 61 head of Shorthorn cattle, 36 Herefords, 80 Jerseys, 59 Holsteins, 41 Ayrshires, 31 Polled (Angus and Aberdeen), and 46 Devons. The figures for the swine and sheep divisions were not obtained, but they were sufficiently above the average to call for a large number of extra pens which had to be erected for their benefit.

Flock and Herd Notes.

Mr. H. V. Pugsley was at the St. Louis Fair himself, but had nothing on exhibition. He has sold out all the Merinos he had for sale, except about one hundred yearling rams, which he hardly cares to sell. Many good men would, could they see them, refuse to permit him to keep even them, for they are good ones, sure.

John Morris, one of the veteran breeders of Northern Missouri, a breeder of sheep and cattle near to Chillicothe, spent his pile at the Fair in securing the best Cotswold ram on exhibition, and it did look at one time as though he was a busted man, but on going a little lower into those capacious pockets of his, he managed to reach a pile that satisfied all demands, and he took the sheep he wanted. Mr. Morris is one of the foremost breeders of Northern Mo., handling Shorthorn cattle, Merino sheep and Berkshire pigs, and a good man to apply to for anything he has to sell.

One of the very gratifying features of the fair was the splendid exhibits of Jersey cattle made by the men of St. Louis and adjacent counties in this State who carried off nearly all the premiums offered by the association. In this connection we have pleasure in mentioning the record made by Mr. R. R. Foster, whose card has appeared in these columns for some months past, and of whose herd frequent mention has been made. He is the leading importer of Jersey cattle west of the Mississippi and always has a herd of over 100 head. As his farm is on the outskirts of the city the herd is readily comeatable and everything he has seen at any time. His premium winnings at the St. Louis Fair testify in trumpet tones to the quality of his herd. They were 1st and 2nd on bulls one year and under two, $25 and $15; 2nd on cows two years and under three, $15; 2nd on heifer one year and under two, $10; 1st on heifer calf under six months, $10; 1st on young herd one year and under two, $100; 2nd on same, $50; sweepstakes on best Jersey bull of any age, $100.

H. W. Douglass, the Jersey cattle breeder, of Pevely, Jefferson county, Mo., has this year fairly clinched the record made by him in years that have recently passed in the number and value of the premiums taken at the St. Louis Fair; for so far as it is possible for good judges and good cattle to command respect, he and his cattle have done it, and we are willing that through the columns of the RURAL WORLD he shall have the benefit of the record made. He took 1st premium on 2 year old bull, $50; the same on bull calf, $10; the same on aged cow, $100; the same on two year old cow, $50; the same on heifer six months and under twelve, $10; the same on aged herd, one bull and five cows, over two years, $125, and sweepstakes for the best Jersey cow on exhibition, $100. Surely this is glory enough for one fair, in one's own near-by district, when in competition with the world.

One of the best breeders of Berkshires in Missouri, N. H. Gentry of Sedalia, Mo., who has attended the St. Louis Fair for ten years past and carried off the share of premiums that belonged to him, put in an appearance again this year, and did the same thing; taking 2nd on boar two years old; first on boar one and under two years old; second on sow over two years; second on sow twelve months and under two years; second on sow pig under six months; first on Berkshire sow of any age; second on boar of any age, and first on sow and five pigs under six months. This will, if anything can, illustrate the quality of Mr. Gentry's breeding and the value of his stock for breeding purposes. He is well-known throughout the West as one of the leading breeders in the United States or Canada.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

(Continued from first page.)

and cheapest on the market, being awarded first premium. The first premium was also awarded to Gaar & Scott's Saw Mill Dog, which is regarded by many having it in use as superior to any implement they have ever had in use. For the best general display of machinery the first premium of $200 was awarded to W. S. Robert & Co., and those in need of anything in their especial line would do well to send to the above address for specifications and catalogues.

PLUMMER FRUIT EVAPORATOR CO.

This widely known and famous company had a very interesting display in their tent at the west of Agricultural Hall. The competition in fruit evaporators has of late been extended and widespread, and the success achieved by the Plummer evaporators has been unequivocal and undoubted. Out of a competition, in which no less than 144 entered at the Paris exposition, the Plummer received the gold medal, and it also received first premium at Vienna and Philadelphia. It also defeated all opposition in the fruit growing regions of California and Oregon, which perhaps is the best testimony to its great efficiency. Latterly, the Plummer has taken all the premiums on evaporators and evaporated fruits at the Topeka, Bismarck and Kansas City fairs, and keeps in its steady unvarying road of prosperity and popularity. The fruit dried on this machine and exhibited at the St. Louis fair took first premium. A large casket was displayed at the St. Louis Fair, containing the various medals and premiums awarded to the Plummer evaporator. The advantages claimed for the Plummer, are its extreme simplicity and ease of operation; its process is such as best reduces the bulk of the fruits, without impairing their excellence, and keeping them pure, sweet and in wholesome condition for a number of years; the cost of preservation is reduced, the nutritious qualities are better preserved than by the old style of kiln drying, and the frequent and unwholesome poisons, which are almost absolutely unavoidable in the preparation of canned goods, are positively avoided. A child ten years of age can fully operate the smaller evaporators, and they really bear as important a relation to the farm household, as does a sewing machine or other appliance of general labor-saving in use. A practical test of the operating of one of the No. 5 old style evaporators yielded the following results: Cost of sixty bushels of apples, cord wood, labor, freight, etc., $28.87; receipts from 360 lbs. evaporated apples, vinegar and dry cuttings, $56.00, net profit, one day's work of ten hours, $27.13. The Plummers embrace seven sizes; the small, medium and large family evaporators, the small factory evaporator and the several larger sizes for operating in different degrees of importance. They are manufactured by the Plummer Fruit Evaporator Co., 115 Delaware St., Leavenworth, Kansas. Circular and pamphlets forwarded on application.

W. F. SCHOENHARD,

of 107 North Main street, had one of the neatest and best arranged and at the same time most interesting exhibits to be seen at the Fair Grounds. The famous McSherry Grain Drill, for which Mr. Schoenhard is the general agent, have been before the public for twenty-one years, and has always held its own, while to-day the sales are larger and the satisfaction it gives is greater than ever. It has not been altered or changed from time to time to answer an unsubstantial demand for novelty, but the improvements which have been made have been in accordance with practical utility and such as observation suggested would be beneficial. The drills are simply unequalled for the quality of work, ease of mangement, correctness, durability, material and finish. It will sow more regularly than any other drill, will not bunch, break or crack grain; never chokes in the feeding arrangements; sows equally well on hilly or level soil; sows all grain out of the hopper as evenly in the last grains as when the hopper is full; has a land measure attachment and a lever for lifting the hoes, protection for the gearing from dust and is otherwise as perfect as a drill can be made. The McSherry FERTILIZER DRILL is a combined machine which will sow any kind of fertilizer in any quantity and is a valuable adjunct to any farm. Mr. Schoenhard also exhibited a superb line of the noted CHAMPION AND DAYTON PLOWS, manufactured by the DAYTON PLOW CO. The excellence of this implement needs no extended reference, and they are enjoying an enormous sale and consumption. Price lists and catalogues can be obtained as above.

THE IRON MONITOR WIND ENGINE.

The high reputation of the "Iron Monitor," which is manufactured at Troy, Ohio, is based upon the exceptional points of excellence it possesses, and which gave it the first premium at the Kansas City and Indianapolis Fairs, over a very numerous and important competition. At the St. Louis Fair it attracted a great deal of attention, and practical demonstrations were made of the following points which speak for themselves: It receives the wind from the derrick or lower side of the engine, the wind striking the governor before striking the engine, preparing it for the action of the wind before it strikes it in a quick gust; both engine and pump are perfectly safe; the motion to the pump rod is imparted by means of an eccentric, another essential improvement; it stands on the derrick perfectly balanced, whether in or out of gear, and its motion is steady and noiseless when adjusted properly. It is manufactured by practical and experienced mechanics, the firm supervising every engine made; it is of the best material and well warranted, and will stand the most violent storms, being construeted wholly of iron, constituting it the most effective self-regulating wind-engine ever invented. All information needed can be obtained by addressing Iron Monitor Wind Engine and Manufacturing Co., Troy, Ohio. They also supply double and self-acting pumps, feed guiders, hydrants, fountains, gas pipe, valves, strainers, hose filters and all other implements and appliances.

J. A. FIELD & CO.,

Southwest corner of 8th and Howard streets, St. Louis, Mo., had a most important and comprehensive display of Sorgo, Feed and Cane Mills, and general farm machinery, which was particularly successful in the class competitions. The Big Giant Corn Cob Mills maintained their well-won reputation, and the usual large numbers of orders were taken. It is an unrivalled implement, and its best advertisement is from those who are fortunate enough to have it in use. The same concern exhibited the Geiger Fruit Evaporator, which is rapidly acquiring wide-spread fame and popularity, and certainly its efficiency is amply attested to by the specimens of apples, peaches, berries, pumpkins, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, squashes, etc., dried by this process. Its capacity is from 1 to 2 bushels of green fruit per hour. A child can operate it and the fruit dried upon it commands the best price and can be kept for any length of time in a perfectly sweet and wholesome condition. The Geiger Evaporator was in operation all the week and attracted great attention. The important exhibit of sorgo machinery displayed by this firm in practical operation, was given a great deal of consideration by farmers. The No. 2 Sugar Cane Mill crushed 16 tons of sorgo, evaporated sirup from the same and made a quantity of sugar from the same on the grounds. This firm took the first premium of $75 for sirup and the first premium for sugar. No more interesting display was to be found on the grounds, and the successful sugar-making attracted thousands.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.,

the well known clothiers of Fifth and Pine streets, St. Louis, had a week of grand success, carrying no less than six premiums out of the seven offered. They received the first awards for the best general display; best display of gentlemen's furnishing goods; best boys' suits under ten years; best pair of pantaloons and best vest; besides the best display of umbrellas. Their magnificent case was situated in the north aisle of Mechanical Hall and it attracted crowds every day, the distribution of pencils and handsome cards being an additional attraction. In their mammoth case were displayed the most superb lot of dressing robes ever exhibited in this part of the country? A grand and complete display of overcoats, embracing all the new styles and fabrics, besides full suits for full dress, business, evening and riding wear. The specialties in magnificent boys' suits were very fine; the novelties in hand-painted neck ties and suspenders, white flannel suits and splendid liveries of English kersey—some of the handsomest and most perfect garments ever displayed in America. In fact, it was a superb exhibition and one of the finest attractions of the Fair.

HAY AND STRAW PRESSES.

The immense growth of the demand for the above classes of goods has caused an immense competition to have sprung up of late years and as they are not only of great service in saving of labor, time and space, and place there commodities in the shape of transportable goods, but are comparatively inexpensive, farmers examine the several styles and makes with decided interest. The display at the St. Louis Fair was perhaps the most general and extensive ever held, and its chief features are enumerated below:

SEELEY PERPETUAL HAY PRESS.

This perfect and serviceable press was exhibited under the auspices of the manufacturers, the Whitman Agricultural Company, of Eight street and Clark avenue, St. Louis, and its magnificent and satisfactory qualities have gained for it the first prizes at New York State Fairs, held at Albamy, in 1880; at Elmira, in 1881; at Utica, in 1882; at Rochester in 1883—receiving the grand gold medal at the latter place over all competitors. Its features are rapidity in baling, solidity of baling, simplicity of construction, and ease of management. It is very strong and durable and entirely overcomes the objections previously advanced against complicated, unwieldy and fragile presses. After thorough investigation and most severe tests, the result is a press that has none of these objections. It has not a gear, chain or rope in its construction; and is the most simple, rapid and powerful Horse-Power Press yet invented. They are in use in nearly every Western and Southern State, and in every instance giving entire satisfaction. The power is applied through a long pivoted lever, to which the horses are attached. This lever is connected very securely to a pitman with a friction roller in the joint, moving the plunger 32 inches. The last few inches of pressing the plunger moves much slower than at first, and as the pitman comes in line with the sweep or long lever the power is wonderfully increased, and at the place where great pressure is required. The improvements consist in part of an automatic feeding door which opens with motion of piston, and is so governed by the same that when it recedes the door is opened immediately, thus giving the feeder ample time to charge the press before the piston returns. By its use is greatly increased the capacity of press, and it is guaranteed to make a bale every three minutes with horses walking average speed. The open baling chamber is a feature peculiar to this press, and is a great improvement over others which have open slots in sides through which to pass the wires to grooves in follow boards, and which are often covered by hay, making it difficult to introduce the baling wire, causing delay. The Seeley, in fact, is a very decided advance in this line of agricultural mechanics, and the illustrated circular will furnish many interesting facts and figures.

THE ERTEL "ECONOMY" HAY PRESS.

George Ertel & Co., of Quincy, Ills., as usual had great inquiry for their famous presses, which have found for many years a steady and universal demand wherever agricultural interests are progressive and up with the times. It is claimed by consumers that the Ertel presses are the best, most serviceable and most efficacious in the world, and certainly their success in the competitions at the Iowa and Illinois State Fair and St. Louis Fair, entitles them to such honorable distinction. The awards to the Ertel presses have been continuous, and despite the fact that there are always numbers of competitors and important ones at that, they hold their own with a powerful grip which can only come from their practical service and their genuine benefit to the farmer. The well-known advantages peculiar to the Ertel presses are that they bale hay perfectly, with light application of force; they fill full weight to the car, and they are so admirably constructed that their expense for repairing is a mere trifle; thus they combine ease of operation, durability and strength, in addition to adaptibility for transportation. Last year Mr. Ertel, in answer to a very extended demand, invented the Farmer's Friend, a smaller press which operates bales considerably smaller than the larger presses, and adapted to the mining and prairie hay markets. These were exhibited and received many encomiums.

THE DEDERICK HAY PRESS.

This implement, which is in universal use and favor all over the eastern and Canadian agricultural districts, and is coming into great favor in the West, attracted more than the usual amount of attention in the enclosure at the northwestern part of the grounds, and an important number of orders were taken for it. The baling process was practically operated by a Dederick machine and it was shown that perpetual presses, being continuous in operation, save time in requiring no stoppage to tie or remove the bale, the hay being pitched in at one end and ejected in perfect shape at the other—the machine doing all the work of pressing and forming the bales, and discharging them, and all the men have to do is to steadily pitch in the hay and put on the ties, and thus the operation goes on from morning to night without stopping. This continuous operation is the great feature of the machine which distinguishes it from all others, and is secured to the maker by patents. Mr. Dederick has issued a very interesting circular on the subject, and in this makes the following important statement: I invented and introduced a new sectional bale of oblong quadrilateral form bound endways and a new process of making it. Neither the bale nor the process were ever before known. After laboring at great expense from 1872, I have succeeded in establishing these improvements as a great benefit to the hay interests of the country, and they have, in fact, not only opened up Eastern markets to Western hay, but have established exporting and extending the hay trade world-wide. All wishing further information can obtain it by writing to the general agents, John R. Calhoun & Co., Nos. 1024 & 1026, North Main street St. Louis.

DAIRY AND CREAMERY DEPARTMENT.

This important and interesting department was at the St. Louis Fair, the largest ever opened at any State fair. The displays were particularly novel and, as the feature was a new one, it was especially interesting. As its success was so exceptional its continuance every year in the future is a foregone conclusion. The formation of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association was a very important movement during the week, and will prove in time one of the most influential bodies connected with the farm interest. The chief features of the department are enumerated below:

HANEY AND CAMPBELL,

of Bellevue, Iowa, had a very prominent and interesting exhibit in the department devoted to dairy products, and had great success in carrying premiums, receiving the blue ribbon award on carrying cans, also the first premium on the Jacketed Cream Carrier. Practical people at once recognized the excellencies of their apparatus and a large number had their eyes opened as to how far benind the times they were in some of the utensils they had in use, and how much they were wasting in time and labor. The result was the taking of an enormous number of orders for their goods, and there is every guarantee of satisfaction, for the following reasons: HANEY'S PATENT MILK COOLER is the most complete and perfect that ingenuity and practical knowledge can devise; when seen it at once commends itself to the practical dairy or creamery man, and its remarkable advantages are as follows: The Can is made from best IXX tin, and is of two sizes, one being 18 inches high and 12 inches in diameter, holding 7 1-2 gallons, or 60 lbs.; the other 13 inches high and 12 inches in diameter, holding 5 gallons. It is a fact recognized by all practical dairymen, that outside cooling surface is superior to interior, and this Can was invented with this fact in view. It is constructed with a circular recess or shell extending from side and bottom well into the centre and about two-thirds up to top of Can, thereby admitting a large body of water or cooling fluid, giving to the Can fully one-third more cooling surface than any other Can in use, and so distributing the cooling fluid as to rapidly cool all parts of the milk in the Can in as short a time as possible. It is now in use in 500 creameries and this number is being constantly added to. CURTIS' IMPROVED FACTORY CHURN is another specialty offered by this firm which is in very general favor in the great butter-producing regions of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. It is claimed that, all things considered, it is the cheapest churn now offered, the capacities ranging from 100 to 400 gallons; the prices from $24 to $50. A very unique apparatus is the EUREKA BUTTER WORKER, which is of such a peculiar construction that all portions of the butter are equally worked with even pressure, no drawing or sliding motion being possible. This is so easy and quick a process that a person can work from 50 to 100 pounds per hour, removing every trace of buttermilk, salting very evenly and not injuring the grain. MASON'S POWER BUTTER WORKER is also in great favor. The Power Butter Worker is to the Creamery what the harvester and self-binder is to the farmer. This machine is unrivalled in its special field, being light, easy to run, and substantially made, and possesses great advantages. This machine is designed to be operated by steam power, but can also be operated by hand. Its capacity is 6,000 pounds of butter per day. HANEY'S JACKETED CREAM CARRIER, which took the first premium, is a marvel of ingenious construction, which is such that it can easily be removed from tin can, should the can leak or need repairs, thus avoiding the usual necessity of taking it to pieces. It is, indeed, a perfect protection from the severe summer heat, or extreme cold in winter. It received special honors at the Union Dairy Fair, at Milwaukee, in December, 1882. Messrs. Haney & Campbell are also agents for FARGO'S JUNE GOLDEN BUTTER COLOR, which is endorsed by leading dairymen.

THE DANISH-WESTON CENTRIFUGAL.

The Philadelphia Creamery Supply Co., Limited, illustrated the now famous and wonderful Danish-Weston process of separating cream from milk, and it answers completely the current demand for a system which saves time, and utilizes the waste of that very important substitute for money, consequent upon the old method of allowing milk to stand until the cream is mechanically separated by the peculiar action of "settling," or, more properly, gravitation. The Danish-Weston process is the direct result of an offer of a very large premium made by the Danish government for a machine or a process which would accomplish this result, the Danish Centrifugal Milk Separator, the invention of Messrs. Neilsen and Petersen, having been awarded the prize. As early as 1868, however, Mr. D. Weston, of Boston, applied the theory of separation of liquids of different gravity by centrifugal force, and after long and laborious experimenting, perfected his first machine in 1879, which has been operated by Edward Burnett at Deerfast Farm, Mass., ever since. Mr. Burnett delivered before the American Dairymen's Association in January, 1880, one of the most important addresses listened to by that body, demonstrating to its complete satisfaction that a new and important discovery had been made, and fairly fought down the reluctance with which such statements and claims are invariably received. And yet scepticism should be easily dispersed; the explanation is simple and pointed. The separation of the cream from the milk is effected entirely by centrifugal force. As cream is of less specific gravity than milk, it gradually separates and rises from the milk, this being the principle in both the old and new processes. The peculiar action of the centrifugal is to throw the heaviest materials further from the centre; thus in this apparatus, the heaviest portion—the skim milk—is thrown to the circumference, and the lighter part—the cream—remains nearest the centre. The machine at the St. Louis Fair ran at a good rate of speed, and was fed constantly with fresh milk. Thousands enjoyed the rich cream thrown out, and the committee had no hesitation in placing upon it the blue ribbon, which noted its distinction. It is necessary to run these centrifugals at a rapid rate of speed, and a solid foundation is absolutely necessary. Although horse power is practicable, small steam or gas engines are preferable. What is claimed for it is: More butter is obtained; it saves ice; the quality of butter and skim milk is better; it economizes space; it saves time and lessens the danger of loss of spoiling of the milk crop. An interesting pamphlet describing the centrifugal and its results more minutely can be obtained by addressing The Philadelphia Creamery Supply Co., 160 North 22d St., Philadelphia.

DAVIS & RANKIN,

of 170 E. Lake street, Chicago, had a remarkably complete assortment of creamery supply goods, and in their display was the famous FAIRLAMB CANS, the system which has acquired so fine a reputation all over the country, and which has been generally adopted in many of the cream and butter-producing regions, and it is claimed has saved millions of dollars to creamery men and dairymen, more particularly in Iowa, where the system started and has been more thoroughly appreciated. The adoption of the same is spreading so rapidly, however, that it is possible that it will be general in a very short time. The Fairlamb Cans for cream raising are constructed so as to purify the milk—this is done by cooling the center of the milk—the heat and odors of the milk go upward, and as the top of the milk is kept warm by the escape of heat from the milk, the odors and impurities (caused by bad water, weeds, overheating of the cows, and many other causes) escape, leaving pure, untainted cream. This is of great importance to the factory, as fine butter can only be made from pure cream. THE FAIRLAMB CREAM TRANSPORTATION CAN will stand all the rough travel of car and wagon over road and railroad, and it cannot be dented or bruised, as the iron jacket affords it perfect protection. The FAIRLAMB SKIMMING PAILS, FLAT SIDE CURD PAILS, FAIRLAMB SKIMMERS and MILK STRAINERS are model utensils in their way. First premiums were awarded to the FAIRLAMB CREAM CARRYING CAN, CANS FOR SELLING MILK and for MILK PAILS. Davis & Rankin have also a splendid assortment of Cream Vats, Cream Ice Vats, Revolving Box Churns, Churn Irons, Curtis's Improved Square Box Churn, Mason's Power Butter Worker, the Lever Butter Worker, the famous Boss Churn, Butter Ladles, Iron Clad Milk Pails, Hand Roller Butter Workers, Combined Pails, Milk Stools and Strainers, the Fairlamb Patent Can Tank, I. X. L. Self-Gauging Butter Printer, Nesbitt Butter Print, Ash Butter Tubs, Milk Testers, Butter Boxes, Trays, Salting Scales, Scales, and an endless variety of other goods for farm and dairy use. Our readers would do well to send for a catalogue, which they will find full of interesting items and figures.

H. H. PALMER & CO.'S CHURNS.

The first award on churns was made to Messrs. H. H. Palmer & Co., of Rockford, Ills., and in all the Fair there was not a purer *prima facie* case of excellence and deserved recognition. Many thousands partook of the excellent product of their apparatus, and never was work more completely or satisfactorly performed. The butter made by their "Boss" churn has everywhere been recognized as the "boss," and the success achieved at the St. Louis Fair is the crowning recognition of a most praiseworthy and successful process. Thus far the sale of the "Boss" churn and its confrere, the "Acme," has been enormous, and since January 1st, 1883, ten thousand of them have been sold, and this demonstrates their efficiency—a growth in public favor based upon four years' manufacture and introduction to use. This is a grand record, and is probably unequalled in the whole history of churn-making. The butter we sampled was sweet and delicious enough to be eaten without bread, and was a splendid food product of itself, its richness and nutrition being perfectly preserved. In this the "Boss" churn recommends itself to all who are interested in dairy products, and its product cannot be excelled in the country. The butter is made in granulated form and is thus left until ready for tubbing. Now as to its advantages: The first quality of butter can always be made in these churns if the cream is taken from the milk when it first begins to sour, and is churned in its first acid; if the cream is cold it is only necessary to heat the churn thoroughly with hot water and *vice versa*; when the directions are followed success is guaranteed at a temperature of 75 degrees, as can be testified to by the production of hundreds of testimonials. The churn is a revolving barrel, equipped with a spiral can or scroll-saw for moving keys and bar, and is easily kept sweet and clean. J. H. Hoffa, the well-known creamery man who makes butter from 200 cows, says: "I could not be induced to use any other. I ship my butter with perfect grain, and am certain it will keep

a year." The churns range from one to four and 90 gallons capacity. H. H. Palmer & Co. have just completed spacious works at Rockford, Ills., where they manufacture the "Boss" and "Acme" churns and dog powers. It covers 80 square rods; the main building is three stories high and is heated with steam, contains an elevator and a new set of machinery, besides all other modern improvements. Visitors are always welcome.

BEAN AND PERRY'S BUTTER COLOR.

The natural fine Butter Color manufactured by Messrs Bean & Perry, corner Cedar and Washington streets, Rockford, Ills., has the most natural, delicate and rich straw tint which has ever been achieved in this commodity, and the appetizing appearance of the Winnebayo county butter, which took the first premium, was due to its use. In point of lasting the color is from 25 to 100 per cent. stronger than any other color or tint, and is the most natural in color now offered. In the first place it contains no acids, no alkalies and works uniformly, no matter what degree of sourness the cream may have attained. It does not mould or sour, and its tendency is to preserve butter. It is absolutely harmless and increases the value of the butter, which when colored with it brings the highest market price, and in this item alone returns twenty dollars for every one invested. It invariably takes the first premiums at all fairs, as on the last occasion. It requires no labor and its use can be recommended without reserve in all particulars. Mrs. M. Cheshiere, of the well known creamery at Holcomb, says: It gives to the butter a much more natural grass color than any color I have ever used. It has stood the test of summer temperature and of keeping without injury. I have always found it perfectly reliable, and would use no other. This is but one testimonial of hundreds unsolicited.

MICHIGAN DAIRY SALT.

The Michigan Dairy Salt Company of 105 North Third street, St. Louis, J. F. Ewing, agent, had a very large display of the peculiar comestible for which they are famous, and the arrangement of their goods not only caused for the agent, Mr. Ewing, the highest and most unstinted praise, but also resulted in that acme of the ambitious, the award of the blue ribbon, the committee pronouncing it the very best assortment of salts of various kinds and classes that had ever come under their notice and observation. The premium was also awarded to this exhibit for the best grades of common salt, refined salt and for packers salt. The Michigan Dairy Salt Company offered a private premium of twenty-five dollars for the best tub of butter made and salted by this salt. The result was a double triumph—the tub which did obtain the premium went further and reaped especial and exceptional honors, taking for itself the highest premium offered over all competitors. The reputation of the Michigan Dairy Salt Co. is such that its trade is not confined to local boundaries, but extends over the length and breadth of the land. From New York to the Rocky Mountains, from Minnesota to Texas, the orders flow in constantly, and its capacities are such that from 1 barrel to 1,000 barrels a day can be shipped. Mr. Ewing's "get-up-and-get" is remarkable, and as an instance it can be cited that the first train that crossed the large bridge at Pine Bluff, on the St. Louis and Texas R. R., consisted of forty cars loaded with the salt of this company. No better people can be found to do business with.

S. R. UDELL & CO.,

of 114 Pine street, St. Louis, had a very large and handsome display of cheeses in the Dairy and Creamery department, and occupied a field which was a very important one, inasmuch as the competition was distanced. The first premium was awarded to S. R. Udell & Co., for the best article in cheese, and it was thoroughly well deserved. Some years ago, this firm introduced to the trade in the South-west, the brand of Wisconsin Full Cream Cheese, and its excellent quality created an immediate and widespread demand. Of course, the supply being limited, some other dealers began to foist upon the trade under brands which were clear imitations, and would have properly been classed under skimmed goods. In order, therefore, that the trade should receive all due protection, Messrs. Udell & Co., have adopted and had registered at Washington, the brand "Badger State." Dealers ordering this brand may rely upon getting the desirable goods which have taken first premiums at all the great fairs for several years past.

THE FAIRBANKS BUTTER SCALES.

The Fairbanks Standard Scales were well represented, and in the Dairy and Creamery department were a number of their new and improved weighing apparatus which have for years been way ahead and out of reach of competition. The Improved Union Scale weighing from 1-2 oz. to 245 lbs., the grocers scale weighing from 1-2 oz. to 65 lbs. the Even Balance Scale are all adapted to this line of business, and a first premium award was made to these goods, this being of course an ordinary proceeding. In fact the dairy and creamery men seemed a unit on the matter of these scales and expressed no other preference. This exhibit was decorated with the blue ribbon which was well deserved.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, ETC.

A splendid line of goods was exhibited by Fairbanks & Co., and it seems superfluous to praise goods universally endorsed. In their extensive line of goods are two hundred varieties of goods, the following being some of the chief makes adapted for farm use: hay and coal scales, grain, family, stock and cattle, miners' wheel-barrow, butter, letter, butchers' portable platform, ice and stone scales, and a large number of others. Messrs. Fairbanks & Co. are also offering the Eclipse Wind Mill, which, it is claimed, is the most economical wind-power in use and is especially adapted to the uses of farmers, railways, mills, villages, rivers, etc. It is self-regulating, and posesses fifteen per cent., and is guaranteed to stand 50 per cent. more strain than any other section wheel mill. The firm also offers an immense assortment of trucks, baggage barrows, letter presses, bulk meat boxes, cash drawers, improved brass padlocks, weights and measures, and an assortment of general goods, which are fully described in the extensive illustrated catalogue issued by the firm. The Enterprise Meat Chopper is another utensil which is being used over the length and breadth of the land. Those wishing catalogues should address Fairbanks & Co., 302 and 304 Washington Ave., St. Louis.

JAMES VICK,

the famous florist and seedsman of Rochester, N. Y., occupied a large and important space in the Floral Department, and his exhibit was truly exquisite. It is impossible to enumerate the enormous number of magnificent specimens he had present, the gladiolus and other rare plants being magnificent in their botanical beauty, and extorting the most enthusiastic expressions of admiration and praise. This was Mr. Vick's first season in St. Louis, but the grand success he achieved and the rare pleasure he afforded will ensure his attendance at all future events, and perhaps even in a more important degree, although his display was apparently perfect and complete.

Notes-Correspondence.

—Will some of your readers please answer the following questions in next issue of the RURAL: 1st, The proper treatment of black walnuts for seed, and the best time to plant? 2nd, Is there a nursery at Lee's Summit in Johnson county, and who is the proprietor? 3d, Is there any cure for big head on a horse, if so what is it? 4th, What does it take to constitute a thoroughbred animal?—W. A. S. Fayette, Mo.

—We have had a two months drouth in this, Howard county, which cut our corn crop rather short and which has been a great hindrance to farmers in preparing for wheat. There will not be an average crop put in this fall, as the rains did not come until the past week, which is rather late to insure a full crop. Our farmers are putting their lands more to grass and turning their attention to raising more and better stock.—W. A. Settle, Fayette, Mo., Oct. 8th.

—Will some reader of the RURAL WORLD please answer the following questions: 1st, How many miles is the circumference of 280 acres? 2nd, How much will the construction of a rail fence cost about per mile.—R. J. B.

The Horseman.

Clydesdale Horse Company.

The Clydesdale Horse Company of Glasgow, Scotland, of Rockford farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, were represented here by six of their animals, in charge of that well known Clyde horseman, David Grant. There were but few draft horses at the fair, but, had there been the six belonging to this great concern the breed would have been amply represented. We visited their stalls a number of times during the week and always found their horses surrounded by an admiring group of spectators from the country, many of whom expressed themselves of the opinion that better specimens of Clyde horses, or more perfect, were never seen by them at any fair or on any farm. They were certainly magnificent animals, evidently selected for their perfection and to carry off the premiums for which they contested. This they had done in Chicago where the company exhibited three car loads. They brought to St. Louis only one car load, evidently meaning business.

Their aged stallion, the sweepstakes horse in Chicago and the first prize winner at St. Louis, is one of the most perfect animals we ever saw. Not only of the heaviest proportions, but perfect and without flaw or blemish in any of his parts, he is one of the grandest horses it was ever our privilege to see and examine.

The three year old mare exhibited by them is another grand animal and as perfect in all her parts as can be found. She also took sweeptakes at the Chicago show and first money at St. Louis. They took four first premiums here and two seconds, capturing first on aged stallion, first on three year old stallion, and first on two year old stallion; second on four year old mare, first on three year old mare and second on mare one year and under two; winning all told $250.

This great Scotch company have evidently prepared themselves to run the Clydesdale horse business in the West. Possessed of ample means, large and intimate connections in Scotland, and a perfect knowledge of their business, they enjoy opportunities possessed by few if any breeders in this country, and those farmers who would embark in the draft horse breeding can find no better men or better stock than by calling on, or addressing the Clydesdale Horse Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Horse Notes.

The bay mare Madeline, 2:24½, is to be bred to Phallas, 3:15½. She is a highly-bred mare, being by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and out of Nancy Whitman (dam of Robert McGregor, 2:18) by Seely's American Star. As Phallas is by a son of Hambletonian and out of a Clark Chief mare, the produce of this union with Madeline will have nothing but trotting blood. When men want a trotter they breed trotting mares to trotting stallions.

Director, in addition to being one of the greatest trotters in the world, is also one of the most intelligent. He is rapidly getting to know as much about the rules and regulations of the track as Red Cloud used to, and John Goldsmith is ready to take oath that under ordinary circumstances the little, black horse knows exactly how a heat should be driven. In the second heat of his race at Providence, Forrest Patchen got a long lead, and after Director had brushed by all the others, he slackened his gait, nor could he be induced to make another brush until at the proper time, half way down the home stretch.

English horsemen are warmly discussing the questions as to whether it is the heel or the toe of the horse that comes down first when in motion. An American writer, advocating the toe theory, says: Take a draught horse, or for the matter of that, any horse, and watch him starting. Does he not put his toe down first, throw forward his shoulder, bring forward his knee, and literally shut down his foot as he straightens his leg? As he gathers away, he gradually begins to put his foot down more even; still, he never lands upon his heels, nor does he ever roll over and spring from the toes. The natural tendency, however, is to put the toe, down first, and this can best be seen in watching black Belgians at a military funeral, slowly and carefully working their feet, heel, and toe like a piece of mechanism. If even a young colt, that has never known collar or saddle, is suddenly checked in its pace when being walked in a show-ring you will find that it has just put the toes of one or other of its fore feet on the ground. Indeed as regards the heel and toe action, I might say, that there are far more draught horses condemned for going on their heels than there are for stumbling over the toes.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention Colman's Rural World.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

JAMES W. JUDY, Tallula, Menard county, Ills., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country. Refers to any breeder in the west.

PHIL. C. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., live stock auctioneer. Sales promptly attended to in all parts of the country. Correspondence solicited.

L. P. MUIR, Chicago, Ill., live stock auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the United States or Canada. All correspondence promptly answered.

COL. JOHN SCOTT, Nevada, Iowa, live stock auctioneer. Sales made in all parts of the country, at reasonable rates. Correspondence solicited.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Poland China Hogs and Cotswold Sheep. Anything in the herd for sale.

GUERNSEY CATTLE, Oxfordshire Sheep, Plymouth Rock Fowls, Pekin Ducks, White Holland Turkeys, all pure bred and low price. Henry C. Eckert, Belleville, Ill.

MERINO SHEEP, Bronze Turkeys and Light Brahma fowls, all of the best strains. R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo. Prices reasonable.

J. W. BLACKFORD, Bonaparte, Iowa, Breeder and Shipper of Pure, Recorded Poland China Swine of best strains. Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds large English Berkshire Swine of the best quality. Imported stock at head of herd. Catalogue and price list free.

HEREFORD AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE—Gudgell & Simpson, importers and breeders, Independence, Mo. An inspection of their herds is invited.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.—J. F. Finley, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Imported Kirklevington Lad at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times.

KANSAS SHORTHORN CATTLE—Robert Patton, M. D., Hamlin, Kansas, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the best families. Stock for sale. Inspection invited.

JAMES H. PARKER, Columbia, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Southdown and Cotswold sheep. Grand Duke of Sharon 29739 at head of herd. Prices reasonable.

ANGUS AND GALLOWAY CATTLE—W. H. and A. Leonard, Mount Leonard, Mo., importers and breeders of Angus and Galloway cattle and Spanish and native Jacks.

D. W. McQUITTY, breeder of Merino sheep, Berkshire swine and high class Poultry, Rocheport, Mo. Has 400 rams ready for this year's service.

CHARLES E. LEONARD, proprietor Ravenswood herd of Shorthorn Cattle, imported Spanish Jacks and Jennets and Merino Sheep, Bell Air, Cooper Co., Mo., or Princeton, Mo. P. R. R.

HIGH CLASS BATES CATTLE, bred and for sale by M. W. Anderson, Independence, Mo. Craggs, Barringtons, Harts, Places Acombs, &c. Kirklevington Duke 2d 32980 at head of herd.

W. H. & THOS. C. EVANS, Sedalia, Mo., Breeders of Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire Hogs. Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rock Chickens and Pekin Ducks.

R. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo., breeds and deals in Thoroughbred Merino Sheep of largest size and best quality. Rams and ewes always for sale at prices as low as the lowest.

T. C. LIPPITT, Shenandoah, Iowa, breeder of and dealer in American Merino sheep. Size, constitution and amount of cleansed wool a speciality. Stock rams for sale.

WILL R. KING, Peabody, Marshall, Saline Co., Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Grand Airdrie No. 8659 S. H. R. a Renick Rose of Sharon at head of herd. Good stock for sale.

W. T. HEARNE, Lee's Summit, Mo., on Mo. Pacific R. R., 24 miles east of Kansas City, breeder of pure bred Shorthorn Cattle of the highest type. Herd numbers 100 head. Farm adjoins the town.

L. PALMER, Sturgeon, Boon County, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Fifth Duke of Acklem (Rose of Sharon) and Commander (pure) Booth at head of herd.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., importer and breeder of registered American Merino sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed to purchasers.

MERINO SHEEP—H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stubby 440 stands at head of flock. Call or write.

R. C. PEW, Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams of all ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

P. S. ALEXANDER, Lone Jack, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write.

JERSEY RED HOGS bred and for sale by Rozzelle & Peck, Breckenridge, Caldwell County, Mo. Young pigs for sale.

J. BELL & SON, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., breeders of pure Spanish Merino sheep. Choice ewes and rams at wholesale and retail.

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Caldwell county, Mo., breeder of Merino sheep. 7,000 to select from. Call or write. Prices reasonable.

JOS. E. MILLER, Ellwood Stock Farm, Belleville, Ill., breeder of Holstein cattle, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine.

CHAS. F. MILLS, Springfield, Ills., importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses, Jersey cattle, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine. Purity of blood and reasonable prices guaranteed.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS. H. W. Tonkins, Fenton, St. Louis County, Mo., breeder of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis.

DR. H. B. BUTTS, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Jersey cattle. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue. Also Bremen geese and Plymouth Rock fowls.

DR. ABRAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Ornanthe Duke at head of herd. Correspondence solicited.

CHENAULT TODD, Fayette, Mo., Breeder of Short-Horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep. Sharon Geneva 10497 at the head of herd. Young bulls for sale.

H. V. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen Farm, Pike Co., Mo., breeder of pure and high-bred Percherons by imported Napoleon Bonaparte and Bismarck, Champion Almack Trotters, pure Jerseys, grade Jerseys (milk cows), white Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue. Address Prairiesville or Louisiana, Mo.

SETH WARD & SON, Westport, Mo., breeders of the best families—Airdrie Duchesses, Fletchers, Barringtons, Kirklevingtons, Wild Eyes, Roan Duchesses, Hudson Duchesses, Constances, Minas, Hilpas, Darlingtons, Craggs, Rose of Sharons, Vellums, Mazurkas, Miss Wileys, Barmpton Roses, Young Marys. Oxford of Vinewood 3d, 33427, at head of herd. Young stock for sale

L. W. ASHBY, Locust Grove Herd, Calhoun, Mo., Breeder of Berkshire swine of the largest and best quality. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

HERMAN ROESCH, St. Louis, Mo., Bird Fancier and Pet stock Breeder, will buy, sell and exchange High-class Poultry, Pigeons and pet stock. Has for sale: Dogs, Rabbits, Guinea-pigs, Ferrets, Maltese cats, Canaries, Red-birds, Mocking-birds. Eggs for hatching from 20 varieties of land and water fowls. Send stamp for price list.

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Marshall, Mo., will be sold 40 Good Ones, from the following families:

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PEABODY, 5 Miles South of Marshall, Mo.

GREAT JOINT SALE

OF THE ENTIRE WILLOW BRANCH HERD OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

The Property of THEODORE BATES, Bates City, Missouri,

And a Draft of 20 Head of Females from the Herd of SAMUEL STEINMETZ, Steinmetz, Mo.,

Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 24 and 25, at Higginsville, Mo.,

(Lafayette Co., on Chicago & Alton R. R. and Lexington Branch of Missouri Pacific.)

The offerings will consist of **145** cows, heifers and heifer calves, and **23** bulls and bull calves. Altogether a grand display of fine cows, heifers and bulls, representing the following families: Imp. Hilpa, imp. Young Mary, imp. Mazurka, imp. Royal Charmer, imp. Lady Newham, imp. Desdemona (Red Daisy), Brides, (imp. Rose by Skipton), imp. Multiflora, imp. Gulnare, imp. Britannia, imp. Mrs. Motte, and the imp. Teeswater and Durham Cow; sired by such bulls as: 8279 imp. 4th Duke of Clarence 26188, 9388 The Chevalier 33987, 9841 Duke of Barrington 11th, 11230 Mazurka Duke, 6607 imp. Jay 23526, 10047 Grand Duke of Thorndale 2d (31298), 6749 Mazurka Duke 2d, 2724?, 3329 Col. Spears 16224, 3330 Col. Townsley 16525, 2084 Joe Airdrie 10288, 4231 Red Jacket 3d 8920, Prince of Athelstane 13th, &c., &c. These cattle combine purity of blood and individual merit in an exceeding degree, and as to size and milking qualities are unsurpassed by any herd in the country. All females of proper size will have calves by their sides by, or be in calf to one of the four following bulls: 9388 The Chevalier 33987, 9841 Duke of Barrington 11th, 11230 Mazurka Duke, or Prince of Athelstane 13th, A. H. B. vol. 20. Four finer bulls grace no herd in the land.

The entire lot will be sold without reserve. Sale positive, "rain or shine," as it will be held under shelter. Lunch will be served each day at eleven o'clock sharp and sale begins at 12 o'clock sharp.

TERMS—Cash, or a credit of four months, bankable note, with 8 per cent per annum interest from date.

Catalogues will be ready by Sept. 10th, and can be had on application to either

Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer, Chicago, Ill. **THEODORE BATES, Bates City, Mo**

MORE CLYDESDALES THAN EVER.



"Donald Dinnie."

175 head of Superior imported Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies now on hand and for sale. Nearly 100 (the summer of 1883 importations) now arriving from Scotland, making the largest and most attractive lot of Clydesdales in the world. Also English Draft and Cleveland Bay Stallions. Persons wanting Clydesdales of either sex, or of any age, can always be supplied at my place at moderate prices. Correspondence solicited and inspection of stock invited.

On Thursday, Nov. 1st, 1883,

I will make my

2d Annual Sale at Auction,

of imported Clydesdale Horses at my stock farm near Alexis, Ill. 25 choice imported mares, the most of them in foal to two of most noted prize-winning stallions in America, Prince George Henry, and Pointsman. Also a number of imported Clydesdale Stallions and my entire lot of grade Clyde mares and fillies, the get of the great horses Jonnie Coope, Donald Dinnie and King Edward. This will be the largest sale of Clydesdales at public auction ever made in America. Catalogues with terms of sale soon ready, and will be sent on application.

ROBT. HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.

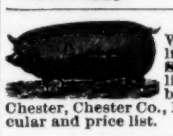
JERSEY CATTLE, highly and fashionably bred and the best butter families. Bulls fit for service and bull calves for sale at reasonable prices. Premium herd St. Louis Fair 1883. Animals properly shipped and delivered at depot in St. Louis. H. W. Douglass, Pevely, Jefferson Co., Mo.

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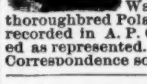
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PURE BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS.

Crossed Yorkshire and Berkshire, and crossed Yorkshire and Chester (the best cross) for sale. Send for prices. J. H. PARSONS, Foristell, St. Charles Co., Mo.



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I have choice spring pigs of both sexes for sale, out of premium sows and by imported boars. Also a few extra gilts. Address CHARLES G. McHATTON, Fulton, Mo.



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For sale by DAVID A. WATTS, Box 222 Sumner, Lawrence Co., Ill. Write for prices. Inquiries promptly answered.

Fifteen Young Merino Rams for Sale. 3 yearlings and 12 lambs—and good ones.. Address LAFAYETTE VERNON, Highland, Doniphan Co., Kas.

IMPORTED HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Our herd now numbers 400 head of pure bred Holsteins, 350 of all ages imported this year. We have matured cows that have butter records of from 16 to 24 pounds per week. This is the breed for the practical farmer, combining the three great qualities of Milk, Butter and Beef. We have selected our cattle in Holland with great care and at a very heavy expense. Every animal will be priced to those who wish to buy, but issue no catalogues. An inspection of our herd is not only invited but solicited. Those writing will please give full address.

J. W. STILLWELL & CO.,
Troy, Ohio.
Office in town.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE!

500 HEAD

Of the finest Quality and best families to be found in Holland.

CLYDESDALE AND HAMBLETONIAN HORSES!

Rare inducements offered to purchasers on the finest quality of Stock. Send for Catalogues. Mention this paper.

SMITHS & POWELL,

Lakeside Stock Farm, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

JERSEY CATTLE.

I have one of the largest herds in the country composed of the choicest and most fashionable strains, all registered in the A. J. C. C. Herd Register. Young bulls cheap. Yorkshire pigs. R. R. FOSTER, St. Louis, Mo.

KENTUGKY SALES.

Fall Series 1883.

300 Short-Horns

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1883,

C. F. Scott will sell, near North Middletown, Ky., about 50 head of Shorthorns of the following families: Young Mary, Phillis, Victoria, Lady Elizabeth, Louan, &c. All in good breeding condition, and will be with calf or have calves at side by Oxford, Oneida or Baron Wiley 2d.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1883,

H. Grant and A. H. Hampton will sell, near Winchester, Ky., about 60 head of Shorthorns of the Mazurka, Young Mary, Phillis, Jessamine, Duchess of Sutherland, Cambria, Waterloo and Louan families. This offering will consist principally of young animals just coming to usefulness, well bred and individually good.

ON THURSDAY, NOV. 1st, 1883,

J. G. Kinnaird and G. Watts, Jr., will sell at Ashwood, one-half mile from Athens Station, C. & O. R. R., and 8 miles east of Lexington, Ky., 70 head of Shorthorns representing the following families: Rose of Sharon, Bates Blanche, Golden Pipin, Desdemona, Jessamine, Young Mary, Josephine, Imp. Elizabeth, Minna Cannondale, Imp. Truelove, Cassa, &c. At the same time Mr. Kinnaird will sell 50 well bred Southdown sheep.

ON FRIDAY, NOV. 2d, 1883,

B. F. Vanmeter and others will sell at Lexington, Ky., about 60 head of highly bred shorthorns, Young Marys of the Red Rose or Mary Best branch and other good branches of this valuable family; Roses of Sharon, bred by or descended from stock bought of A. Renick; Josephines from Jas. Renick, and crossed with A. Renick's bull, and other good sorts.

ON SATURDAY NOV. 3d, 1883.

C. F. & Jas. Rogers and J. W. Bright will sell at Lexington, Ky., about 65 head of Shorthorns of the Roan Duchess, Desdemona, Young Mary, Phyllis (of the noted Gentle Annie branch), Josephene, Golden Pippin, Illustrious Rosemary, Mandane and other well bred families.

The breeding and individual merit of the cattle included in these sales is such as to entitle them to the careful consideration of all those who want good Shorthorns.

Each of these sales is but a few miles distant from the one following it.

For catalogue apply to

CHAS. F. SCOTT, North Middletown, Ky.
A. H. HAMPTON, Winchester, Ky.
J. G. KINNAIRD, Chilesburg, Fayette Co., Ky.
B. F. VANMETER, Lexington, Ky.
C. F. & JAS. ROGERS, Lexington, Ky.

Jerseys For Sale.

1. MARY KELLER 9702, dropped May 24, '79; sire Alex. Ringeling 3056, dam Mary E. 6320; color, solid fawn, black tongue and switch—$200.
2. DAISY RINGELING 9703, sire Alex. Ringeling 3056; dam Imp. Dairy 5712; solid fawn, black points, tongue and switch, May 30, '79—$250.
3. KATY-DID 12786; dark fawn and white; dropped June 19; sire Dutcher 2004; dam Mary Hunt 5814—$200.
4. BECKY BURNS 18689; solid fawn, black points; dropped May 27, '82; sire Col. Hunt 4953; dam Katy-Did 12786—$250.
5. TOSIE DEAR 18689; solid fawn, black points; dropped Aug. 23, '82; sire Charley Keller 4579; dam Lizzie Ringeling 5813—$200.
6. FANNY KELLER 20250; solid fawn, black points; dropped Aug. 29, '82; sire Col. Hunt 4953; dam Mary Keller 9702—$150.
7. ST. CECILIA 20251; solid fawn, black points; dropped Mar. 17, '83; sire Col. Hunt 4953; dam Daisy Ringeling 9703—$175.
8. LAST CHANCE; fawn bull; dropped Mar. 27, '83; sire Col. Hunt 4953; dam Lou Hunt 12788—$100.
9. Solid Fawn bull calf; dropped July, '83; sire Col. Hunt 4953; dam Imp. Daisy 5712—$75

Also several unregistered Jersey heifers and calves, that are thoroughbred, but not subject to registry.

For further particulars apply at office, or address, COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 600 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Jersey Cattle — Shetland Ponies — All ages. Both sexes. Best families. All colors. THOS. T. TURNER, 706 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

GEORGE E. BROWN & CO.,

Aurora, - - Illinois,

Importers and Breeders of

Cleveland Bay Horses, English Draft Horses, Clydesdale Horses, and Holstein Cattle.

150 stallions and mares on hand, selected personally from the best studs in England. Ours is the

CHAMPION HERD OF HOLSTEINS,

never beaten at St. Louis and the leading fairs in the West in ten years. Send for our illustrated catalogue.

GEO. E. BROWN & CO., Aurora, Ill.

KY. JACK FOR SALE, NOW.

Black, mealy nose and belly, splendid ear and limb, extra in bone, length and breeding qualities. First-class and ready in every particular. Now 5 years old.

Kentucky Cotswold Bucks, 2 years old, extra in fleece and carcass, for sale also. Address for terms, MARTIN S. DOWDEN, JR., Columbia, Mo.

"We cut 200 tons hay, actual weight, from less than 100 acres. I believe the Manure Spreader deserves credit for at least 50 tons of this yield, from the very even manner in which the manure was spread." See advertisement of Manure Spreader on page 2d.

FARMERS' SAW MILL

A TEN HORSE POWER DRIVES IT.

Send for Circulars to

CHANDLER & TAYLOR, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



For 10 Cents I will send you Five Specimen Copies (all different kinds) and a catalogue of 1,000 Newspapers and Magazines, telling how and where to get them. ☞ AGENTS WANTED. Address, EXCELSIOR NEWSPAPER AGENCY, Medina, Orleans Co., N. Y.

The Home Circle.

THE FARMER'S PREEMINENCE.

The Farmer's uneventful life,
So far removed from war, or strife,
Is not without a special charm,
'Midst treasures of a woodland farm.
Without him, comes the pauper's face,
To him, we countless pleasures trace.
The merchant's coffers are replete
With gold. His prices all can meet.
Untried the patient Farmer's skill,
Who could his empty coffers fill?
Destruction then would sweep the land,
Dire famine would supreme command.
The merchant's goods would slowly rot,
To pieces fall the fisher's cot.
Untasted doctor's physic go,
Amid unceasing fevers slow.
The lawyer might his books consult,
But profit none the more result.
Starved soon the preacher's gauntest steed,
Himself reduced to sorest need.
The rotting ships on muddy shore,
Replenish now the pauper's store.
The beaver hats to coon-skins changed,
How sad the hatter's trade deranged.
Mechanic's tools, forgot their trick,
Are covered all by mould'ring brick.
The lightning railroad's speed so long has has ceased,
The weeds along the track have much increased.
Once busy fact'ries now so still,
Our minds with dread and wonder fill.

* * * * * *

Hard works the farmer at his home,
But many a day he's free to roam.
He's happy in his children's sports,
Their childish humor, kind supports.
Their rougish, merry tricks, so please,
Each one in turn, may others tease.
Their dearest sisters, tender love,
Their boyish pranks, so far above.
A mother's gentle, kindest voice,
Their simple hearts, does much rejoice.
Off to the densest woods they hie,
Where countless treasures soon they spy.
Now home returned, they eager show
Their sacks, from which the walnuts flow.
In each one's joy the mother shares,
And for their Christmas bliss prepares.
Can City's sons such joys possess?
'Twere rankest folly to confess.
The dingy walls, and pavements rough,
Are to the childish heart a sore rebuff.
Then hail to happy Farmer's country life,
So far above the City's dust and strife.

REV. GEO. A. WATSON.

Juvenis and His Friends.

Friends—Juvenis, have you read Colman's RURAL WORLD of June 21st?

Juvenis—Has it aught worthy of being transferred to the archives of history, and of assuming an appropriate place among the precious annals of the human race? Is it calculated to afford either profit or amusement to the coming generations, that are one day destined to act their respective, momentuous parts on the kaleidoscopic stage of life? If such be the nature of the production, refuse me not the exquisite pleasure of perusing such a unique contribution to the literature of this enlightened age.

Friends—Oh! Juvenis, but it is so very funny. But just listen: the author's *nom de plume* is Fred. He is in the act of wishing his friends farewell, and instead of doing so in English, in which, goodness knows, he is woefully deficient, he tries to say it in Latin, about which he knows still less. The following are his words: *Pace vobiscum.*

Were the shade of Cæsar or of Cicero to catch him wandering along the Elysian fields, spouting his bad Latin to the other ignorant shades, would he not catch a sound drubbing at their hands?

First Friend—What shall be the subject of our present entertainment?

Second Friend—Let us point out the defects and the inaccuracies of speech and statement indulged in by the members of the Home Circle, and so while away a pleasant hour, in analyzing the vagaries of the human mind. Juvenis, would not this be a capital, fun-enlivening occupation?

Juvenis—To some minds, this is, indeed, a rare and genuine amusement, a very feast of soul; to my mind, however, it affords, no pleasure. I am always more agreeably occupied, when employed in descanting on the beauties of the human mind; on the rich sources of delight which lie concealed, as it were, in the happily contrived, and well wrought productions of master minds. To these, I turn with pleasing ecstacy, and among them I serenely pass some of the happiest hours of intellectual life and growth.

Second Friend—Juvenis, can you possibly imagine, that you find such sources of pleasure in reading the articles contributed to the Home Circle?

Juvenis—Some of the articles are written in polished style, and in most excellent taste; others are rich in a variety of beautiful sentiments, as that on Burns, by Paulus; but it bears not the impress of a master's manipulating hand. The parts are beautiful, but they lack unity of design and execution. Some articles are too deeply tinged with adulation of the fair sex. One young man exerts his wit, at least we must give him credit for the effort, in boundless praise of a lady's contribution; while another, with Quixotic frenzy falls down dazed at the mental effulgence of his special inamorata.

First Friend—In some of the articles it appears to me, that there is a great want of taste, and a marked poverty of thought. It is so much easier to criticize and carp at what others have written, than to draw forth from one's exhausted, or never replenished, mental resources.

Second Friend—But did not Rev. Geo. A. Watson catch it at the hands of Frank and Fred?

First Friend—In my opinion, it was, at least, a drawn game as to vituperation.

Juvenis—Such discussions are rarely attended with any good result; and no gentleman of culture or refined feelings, will willingly engage in them. It is, we may briefly state it, the surest characteristic trait of ignorant and impetuous minds, stored with no reliable or useful information, and which have never been subject to any proper mental training, to fly into a towering passion, to launch forth into vituperative language, and to vainly strive to crush an adversary by volubie, abusive language. But this is neither reason, nor reasoning. To resort to it unnecessarily, is an infallible indication of a badly-balanced mind, and it further unmistakably betrays the workings of an uncultured mind, which congenially revels in ribaldry, through lack of necessary and suitable knowledge.

First Friend—Juvenis, can we not hit on some plan by which this undesirable state of things may be changed for the better?

Second Friend—I like fun, and for the life of me I cannot see what great harm can possibly come from an occasional well-developed and thoroughly matured spat. You know the old proverb: "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."

Juvenis—The best-instructed and calmest persons can rarely, if ever, discuss with even a passable degree of moderation, matters of vital importance. An unguarded, harsh, unwelcome word is the father of a still harsher one in the mind of him whose feelings have thus been wounded. If this holds good, as it undoubtedly does, in regard to those of mature minds, how much more applicable, is it not, to those whose minds are in a transient formation state, and whose impulses and passions are not too strictly kept under the control of reason. But this is wandering from the main point on which I wished to touch. Could we not make our Home Circle more instructive, and at the same time not less entertaining? Would not the following, or a similar plan, be attended with the happiest results? To effect this, could not the contributors to the Home Circle forward their names to the editor, mentioning the subject on which they might wish to write. These subjects might be either essays, biographies of remarkable men or women of our country, some of the virtues or vices that tend to mar the harmony of the Home Circle. I do not consider that I treshass on the reserved rights of the proprietor or editor, by saying that religion and politics would have to be rigidly excluded from the columns of the Home Circle. This, however, would not prevent the introduction and discussion of rational principles, impressed by our common Creato", on every rational soul. Letters and poetry, as a matter of course, would still continue to occupy their time-honored place. Brevity, piquancy, polish and condensation, ought to be the watchwords of the contributors. The editor, of course, would reserve to himself the right of rejecting any topic, the discussion of which he would not wish to take place in the the Home Circle's columns. Subjects not adapted to the generality of readers, would be excluded. I shall occasionally translate from the French or the Latin, selections that may prove interesting.

Friends—Juvenis, give us a little poem, spicy and piquant.

Juvenis—With pleasure, my friends. One afternoon, about a year ago, I was in one of the street cars, which just then was by no means crowded. I entered into conversation with a lady acquaintance, the conductor turned on me, at least so I thought, and on this point, I am apt not to be mistaken,

A WICKED, LEERING LOOK.

The wicked, vicious fool,
The devil's pliant tool;
From his corrupted mind
Flows vice of every kind.
In others vice can see,
From which, in him, they flee.
The raging fires of hell,
Enslave him in their spell,
His shameless, burning soul,
New victims does enrol.
For them, for him, in fine,
Who can the woes opine.

JUVENIS.

Letter from Frank.

I have twice read the strictures of the Rev. G. A. Watson, upon a former article of mine on the Sunday Law question, and I want to say to that gentleman, that the public are not particularly interested in any funny, or ridiculous, thing that he may say in regard to me, either poetical or otherwise. It matters not whether my head is large or small, that is not the question; but is the saloon system and the abrogation of Sabbath and sanctuary privileges right? The gentleman has placed himself in the position of a champion of the saloon system, and that which tends to Sabbath-breaking, notwithstanding we are commanded in the good book to remember the Sabbath-day, and keep it holy. I don't wonder at all that he squirms and insists by his nice, little classifications, that I have misrepresented him. That seems to be the easiest way out of it. He knows full well his position is not tenable, and not calculated to make the community around him better. I am not alone among the readers of the RURAL in condemning his article upon the subject; no, sir, by no means. I showed his first article to a Baptist clergyman, a gentleman who is financial secretary of one of their institutions of learning, and he thought it was perfectly astonishing, and would not at first believe that Mr. Watson was a clergyman, but thought that he merely subscribed himself as such as a burlesque. He speaks of my uncalled-for attack upon him. I have done nothing of the kind. I hold no ill feeling toward that gentleman or any other member of the Circle. I merely attacked his position, a thing I had a right to do, as I believe it fraught with mischief, and any amount of sneering at me on account of my age or lack of ability will not shield him from being censured by the Christian readers of the RURAL. I am willing to concede the gentleman is a man of considerable ability, and I shall never stoop so low as to write, concerning the little head or lack of ability of that gentleman or any other member of the Circle. I was better bred long years ago, and shall not now ignore early training. The gentleman thinks, in order to fairly estimate a writer's remarks and statements, concomitant circumstances cannot be ignored. Well, what are they? Why, the saloons of Missouri are in full blast six days of the week, and consequently we might as well have them selling seven days and be done with it, or, in other words, if a man sins a little, he had better not stop at that, but go on and become a desperado. But what the Christian public would like to know is, why he, as a Christian minister does not raise his voice against those saloons running even the six days? but instead of that, he advocates their running just one more day. He says he is opposed to murder, but then, he is powerless to oppose that which produces it. But then he says it is the abuse of liquor-selling that brings all these dire results. Well, now all we ask is to do away with the saloons, and that does away with the abuse. The gentleman knows they are the source of a great deal of crime, and why not speak out against them; but he dodges that by saying, prohibition is not here under discussion; he don't want to discuss the intemperate use of liquor, but thinks the moderate use of beer and other liquors cannot be condemned. That is the plea set up by the saloon interest all over the land, that moderate drinking does no one any harm. Point me to a single besotted inebriate in the street, as he reels from lamp-post to lamp-post, and from that to the gutter, but what was once a moderate drinker; and many of them, too, declared they never would be anything else. It is estimated by good authority that in this country alone 60,000 poor inebriates are passing away annually, and from what source are the ranks being recruited? Why from moderate drinkers. What a "morbid" Christianity it is that favors such a ghastly sight. My friend advises me to consult Webster's Unabridged on "social" and "reckless." My dear sir, there is no need of doing any such thing in order to learn whether or not your position is reckless. Any position that is so much at variance with all that is holy and good can be well understood without such helps. The way is so plain the "wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therein." Our friend made some very nice distinctions between religious, civil and social rights. He says by explanation, "were a farmer to invite his friends to an infare and send them home fasting, he would be guilty of violating their social rights, but were he to treat them in right royal style, and such a guest would drown reason in wine, then such a guest would abuse the social rights of his host." Oh yes, and in the event we enact a law to protect that host, why then according to our friend's position that would be an infraction of the guest's civil liberty. He further says, "were this guest to go staggering along the streets, then would he violate the civil rights of the citizen," and yet our friend can't see any use in any law to forbid the violation of the rights of a citizen. He seeks to keep separate the religious, social and civil rights of men, and yet go into what community you may, and where the religious rights of the citizen are ignored, but little regard is paid to civil and social rights. The gentleman's plea for the parks and fair-grounds being thrown open upon the Sabbath day, intimating there will be ample time for the people to worship and to attend the places also, will not meet with the approval of the christian people. I believe in God's word, and cannot believe he meant that we should ever blend worship and amusement upon the day that he hallowed and commanded we should keep the holy. He remarks in another place the gist of my reasoning in this, "the saloons ought to be closed on Sunday, and the result would be the sanctification of Sunday," and then adds "I deny the correctness of such a conclusion, as the numberless facilities afforded for obtaining liquors on Saturday's would mainly if not wholly and inevitably defeat the end proposed, to be accomplished by the Sunday law." My reverend friend is opposed to the Sunday law, because he thinks the end proposed will be defeated, wants it abolished, because vicious men will conspire to render it ineffectual. That position will do away with every law in the statute book. Well, who are opposing the Sunday laws in St. Louis, why, every saloon keeper in the city, and why? Oh, I presume it is because they are afraid they will sell too much on Saturday. Is it not strange our Sunday law opposers can't get together and agree on some method of attack, and not have so much disagreement? The same class of fellows oppose prohibition, because more liquor will be sold under a prohibiting law; and raise large amounts of money to defeat the enactment of such laws, when according to their reasoning it enhances their business. Our friend says I garbled his sentences, as though there was a single sentence that would palliate the ridiculous position in which he voluntary placed himself. He says he has not spoken against all Sunday laws. Oh! no, he didn't have room, our genial editor won't furnish space for that, but he don't want any law enacted that will unnecessarily abridge or restrain the liberty of the citizen; that is, he don't want any law that will forbid drinking or rioting upon the Sabbath day; if they must do it six days, why then do so the seventh, notwithstanding the scriptures teach us all such things are of the devil. In a subsequent article he says "the fewer Sunday laws we shall have inflicted on us, the better it will be for the rich, the poor, and all other classes of society." Where there is no transgression, there is no law. Law is for the purpose of restraining transgressors. None but violators feel its restraining power. My friend advises me to read Cobbett's Reform, a work written, as he says, by a Protestant. It now begins to dawn upon my mind why my friend has so much to say about "religligious fanaticism." He is merely an exponent of the two hundred millions of Catholic Christians that believe in worshipping Almighty God in the forenoon and engage in such "amusements of a noisy nature as base ball, town ball, and foot ball." Now I want to say to my friend right here, that history don't show that you represent a class that have always had the greatest amount of regard for the civil and religious liberties of those that did not agree with them; and the least you say about it the better. I care not to provoke a discussion with you upon the subject. My forefathers were from beyond the great deep and could tell a tale of woe that smacked very little of liberty. Without any ill feeling toward our reverend friend, and with thanks to Col. Colman for so much space, I now leave the subject and make room for other members of the Circle.

FRANK.

Rest, Kas.

Mary G. Comes Again.

I can again visit the dear Circle, I see by the answer I received from Rev. Geo. and kind Bon. I just know, Bon, if you kiss all you say you can and have kisses for I shall let you know I for one shall take my share in looking on. Oh, you are so very kind in saying you would not scare me to death. Many thanks to you for your welcoming me to the Circle so kindly. I must write a little to Rev. Geo. for his kindness in answering my question; so to Rev. Geo. I shall say as I did to Bon, many, many thanks for your answer; and oh! Walnut, I am so glad you have come back with your handsome letters. I am one who called, so eagerly called, for Walnut and hope you will not drop out any more. Mrs. O. Fogy you are a new writer and a stranger but I will just whisper to you, and no one else, but you are allowed to think as you please, if you come with a merry smile and a jolly letter you will win the men all over. Now you may say what you please. Mrs. Geo. Van Gilder, your poetry is just splendid and you are always gladly welcomed by Mary G. What has become of Fannie Frost, Frank, Fred and oh so many more? I shall be willing to write you a word or two to score you up for you seem to be so long about writing. You seem to write every two months. I should like to give Josiah a right good shaking, for I just think he is so hard-hearted and cruel. Well, I hope you will not get scared at my long letter and will allow me to come again.

MARY G.

September, 28, 1883.

"The Farmer's Preeminence," which appears in this issue, is the production of a farmer's son.—[ED.

CATARRH.

A clergyman in Newbern, Ala., who had suffered with Nasal Catarrh for nearly twenty years, after using Compound Oxygen for four months, reports himself cured. He says:

"My Catarrh, which was in the form of an ulcer in my head, and on which dark green scabs constantly formed, and which had existed for eighteen or twenty years, is gone. No scabs form, and the disagreeable sensation has passed away. My vocal organs are much strengthened. I preach now three times a week, and feel stronger and better in every way."

Another clergyman residing in Massachusetts, has used the Treatment for Catarrh, and gives the following statement of benefits received:

"I have now used your Oxygen Treatment three months and will state results. After I had used it six weeks my Catarrh was much better. The gathering of mucus abated considerably, so much so that 'hawking' and spitting rarely occurred. I lost largely the sense of the presence of mucus in the nasal cavities. With the decrease of the mucus my voice improved and my enunciation became more easy and distinct. I can now preach an hour without throat irritation, and enunciate distinctly and with ease."

Mr. W. S. Sweet, of Taunton, Mass., publisher of the *Family Journal*, gives the following testimony to the value of Compound Oxygen in Catarrh and Bronchitis:

"I would like to say a few words in favor of Compound Oxygen. Having given it a trial for Catarrh and Bronchial troubles, I was surprised with its wonderful curative properties. It has done more for me than any of the so-called Catarrh and throat remedies I have ever used, and I can say that I am now almost entirely free from either of the above affections."

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 111 Girard St., Phila.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The papers say that the first snow has fallen in Michigan.

Some land in the city of London was recently sold at the rate af $3,000,000 an acre.

What's the use of having dyspepsia? Why belch and say you've got heartburn, every time you eat? Be sensible, take Brown's Iron Bitters and get well.

About half the population of New York city—or 800,000 people—live in tenement houses.

In the Washington Departments there are over a thousand colored men and women employed.

Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug and are highly recommended for headaches, neuralgia and nervousness.

Cyclones have destroyed $1,000,000 worth of property in the State of Iowa thus far this year.

The monument of Luther to be unveiled at the Madgeburg celebration on Nov. 10, represents the great reformer as looking up to Heaven, his head uncovered, his left hand pressing against his heart, in his right the Bible. At his feet lies the Papal bull.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes bad, poor appetite, tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness." Nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By all druggists.

The fattest man in Virginia keeps a hotel at Bristol. He weighs 500 pounds, and his name is Wood.

A circular has been sent to many clergymen staying at Newport by a New York wine firm. The circular closes: "N. B.—To avoid suspicion, every case sent you will be plainly marked 'Canned Peaches.'"

Hysteria and Nervous Prostration.—We give our readers an extract from a cheerful letter written by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of Richmond, Ind., who says: "Samaritan Nervine cured me of hysteria and nervous prostration." Comment is useless.

A Milwauke lady was in love with one twin brother, but the other one married her before the mistake was discovered.

In San Francisco there is hardly a Protestant church that has a bell, though there are several Catholic churches that have them.

Galen and Hippocrates gained immortal fame as physicians. Their names will live forever, but the remedies which they used are either discarded or forgotten. From their time to the present day new remedies and so-called specifics have been offered to the public, have been tried and found wanting, but now the untiring efforts of our physicians seem crowned with success in the production of the celebrated Home Sanative Cordial. Whenever it has been tried, it has invariably produced a beneficial effect in all diseases of the bowels and liver.

In Rome, Augustus' tomb is the site of a variety theater, and Cæsar's death place is occupied by a grocery store.

Here is a feather for woman's cap. The census report credits men with spending $498,000,000 for dress, and women but $317,000,000.

He slipped quietly at the door, but catching sight of an inquiring face over the stair-rail: "Sorry so late, my dear, couldn't get a car before." "So the cars were full, too," said the lady, and further remarks were unnecessary.—George Major.

He had turned and twisted in his seat for nearly an hour, vainly trying to make an impression on the young lady who sat behind him. At last he asked: "Does this train stop at Cicero?" "I don't know, Sir," she quickly replied, adding: "I hope so, if you think of getting off there!"—Indianapolis, Ind., Times.

ROUGH ON RATS.—Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

A DETECTIVE'S EXPERIENCE.

His Successful Undertaking and Escape from an Impending Fate.

(*Buffalo, N. Y. News.*)

One morning, several years ago, just as the dull gray light was beginning to show itself in the east, a small band of men might have been seen deployed about a house on Ferry street, in Buffalo. There was nothing special either in the dress or appearance of the men to indicate their intention, but it was plain that they had business of importance on hand. Suddenly a man appeared at one of the windows, took in the situation at a glance, and, swinging himself outward with wonderful quickness, scaled the roof of the house. This man was Tom Ballard, the notorious counterfeiter; and, armed to the teeth and fully realizing his situation, he defied justice and the officials below him. Some of the officers, knowing the desperate character of the man, proposed to shoot him until he was killed, but one of the number promptly protested, and declared that if his brother officers would assist him to ascend he would capture the man alive. Accordingly he began the difficult and dangerous task, and succeeded in bringing his prisoner the ground in safety.

The man who accomplished this task was Mr. Thomas Curtin, the present superintendent of city police of Buffalo. N. Y. Mr. Curtin is a man who is known oy every prominent detective and policeman in America, and he stands pre-eminently in the front rank of his profession. Quiet and gentlemanly in appearance and manners, he possesses a courage, combined with marked physical powers, that make him the terror of evil doers and the pride of law-abiding citizens. Few people can realize, however, the trials, exposures, and even privations, to which the members of every municipal police and fire department are exposed. Compelled to be on duty at uncertain hours, subjected to the most inclement weather, and often necessitated by the nature of their duties to protracted undertakings, they endure a nervous and physical strain that is terrible. Such was the experience of Mr. Curtin in former days; and it is not surprising that he found himself suffering from a mysterious physical trouble. In relating his experience to a representative of this paper he said:

"At times when I was on duty I would feel an unaccountable weariness and lack of energy. My appetite was also uncertain, and my head seemed dull and heavy. I did not fully understand these troubles, but supposed as most people suppose, that I was suffering from malaria. I tried to throw off the feeling, but it would not go. I thought I might overcome it, but I found I was mistaken, and I finally became so badly off that it was almost impossible to attend to my duties. I have known any number of men in the police and fire departments of this country who have been afflicted as I was, and I doubt not there are to-day hundreds similarly troubled who, like myself, did not know the cause, or really what ailed them."

"Your present appearance, Mr. Curtin, does not indicate much physieal debility," said the interviewer, as he looked at the 220 pounds of bone and muscle standing nearly five feet eleven inches in height before him.

"O, no, that is altogether a thing of the past, and I am happy to say that for more than a year I have enjoyed almost perfect health, although I now realize that I was on the road to certain death by Bright's disease of the kidneys, and travelling at a very rapid pace."

"How did you come to recover so completely?"

"That is just what I want to tell you, for I believe it may be of great service to many others in my profession, who may possibly hear of it. I began the use of a popular remedy at the earnest solicitation of a number of friends in this city, and found to my great gratification that I began feeling better. This feeling continued and I gained in strength and vigor until now I am perfectly well—and wholly through the instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure which I believe to be the best medicine for policemen, firemen, railroad men or any other class of people exposed to danger or a change of weather, ever discovered. Since my recovery I have recommended it everywhere, and never knew a case where it failed either to cure or benefit. I would not be without it under any consideration, and I am positive it is a wonderfully valuable and at the same time entirely harmless remedy. Indeed, I see that Dr. Gunn, dean of the United States Medical College of New York, indorses it in the highest terms."

"So you experience little difficulty in the execution of your duties now, Mr. Curtin, do you?"

"None whatever. Our department was never in better condition than at present."

"And do you never have any fear of some of the desperadoes whom you have been the means of bringing to justice?"

"Not in the least. Such men do not try to retaliate, partially because they have not the courage, but oftener because they respect an officer who does his duty."

The policemen, firemen, letter carriers and other public employes in this country have a particularly trying life. When, therefore, a simple and pure remedy that can restore and sustain the health of all such men is found, it should be cause for great congratulation, especially when recommended by such a man as Superintendent Thomas Curtin of Buffalo.

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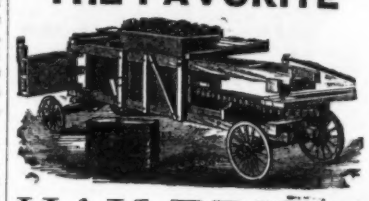
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DOUBLE HAY AND STRAW PRESS.



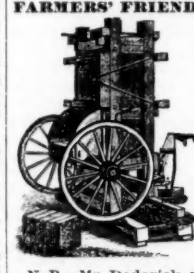
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N. B.—Mr. Dederick, your challenge against the Economy I did accept and offered $500 to the winner; it is still pending. Please explain. G. E.

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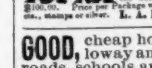
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The Dairy.

Dairymen's Convention.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT TO ENCOURAGE AN ENORMOUS HOME INDUSTRY.

Meeting the veteran editor of the RURAL WORLD in his office Saturday, a representative of the *Republican* put him through a course of interrogatories on the objects of the dairymen's coming meeting, the result of which will be found interesting.

"When and where is this meeting to be held, Colonel, who are expected to attend it, and what object or objects are had in view?"

"This meeting has been called for eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning at the office of the RURAL WORLD on the Fair grounds. All dairymen and creamerymen are invited to attend and to take part in the proceedings. The objects contemplated are the formation of a Mississippi Valley Dairymen and Creamerymen's association for the purpose of united effort, periodical meetings and exhibitions, the collection of reliable data and the distribution of such facts and figures as have been developed in the experience of others already engaged in the creamery business, and if possible the location of a supply house in St. Louis, where all the articles used in the business may be had."

"Who are the parties interested in calling the meeting?"

"A number of gentlemen in the vicinity of this city engaged already in the business, who seem to experience some difficulty in securing their supplies without having to send three or four hundred miles away for them, thus incurring vexations delays and expensive freightage, and a very general desire for information on the part of those engaged in the growing creamery industry in the state of Missouri particularly, and those contiguous to it. Joseph W. Drury, an extensive dairyman of Waterloo, Ill., Don Turner of Belleville, H. N. Tivy of this city, may be mentioned as taking an active interest in calling the meeting."

"Is it possible there is no house in this city at present where all the goods called for in conducting a business of such magnitude may be had?"

"At present not one, and dairymen are compelled to send to Des Moines, Io., to Chicago, New York or Philadelphia; here for one thing and there for another, causing, as I have said, annoying delays, just when none ought to be experienced, and it is hoped that the liberal premiums offered by the St. Louis Fair association will induce the manufacturers at a distance to attend the Fair, make an exhibit of their goods, get acquainted with our people, ascertain the strength of the industry and co-operate with us in locating here a depot for such supplies as are called for. Already have we succeeded in inducing some of the largest manufacturers to come here and make an exhibit, and I am assured that every inch of available space has been called for and occupied."

"Do you expect a large exhibition of dairy products from Missouri?"

"I do not; but it will be quite an interesting one in that it will testify to our ability to manufacture a good article of both butter and cheese, and by the distribution of information gradually promote the business until we are able to *supply* our own wants with the best goods that it is possible to make."

"You speak of supplying our own wants; is it possible that Missouri, with its two and a half millions of inhabitants, vast numbers of whom are well-to-do farmers, does not make all the butter and cheese necessary for her own people?"

"I do mean to say so. The people of this State, one of the grandest dairy states in the Union, with its splendid and abundant grasses, its magnificent streams and its thrifty, well-to-do farmers, pay to other states millions of dollars annually for these every-day commodities, thus enriching them and impoverishing ourselves, building up their industries and enhancing the value of their lands and products at the expense of our own. Why, sir, Iowa alone is credited with over 800 creameries; in Northern Illinois they are numerous and as much or more so in Wisconsin, whilst in the state of Missouri we can hardly count fifty. A dairy is a place where a man keeps from ten to fifty or more cows and manufactures his own product. In this sense nearly every farmer is a dairyman and even a manufacturer of butter. Of course many of these are unskilled, lacking improved machinery and the art of putting in the best marketable shape that which they manufacture. The creamery men, on the other nand, gather the cream from the farmers, generally ranging from three hundred to a thousand cows daily, bring it to the factory, where, with the latest improved machinery, and skilled handling, they are able to produce a nicely made and uniform butter the year round. In other words, he is a skilled mechanic, a specialist, an artist, if you will; hence his produce is always of one color and consistency, having the texture and flavor called for in goods of the finest quality, and commands from 5 to 50 per cent. more money in the market. All that the farmer has to do is milk the cows and set the milk, the creamerymen collecting the cream, leaving the milk to be used on the farm and saving the good wife the incessant labor of churning and of marketing. By this plan the farmer gets as much for his cream as he ordinarily would for his butter, and the growing popularity of the creamery consists in the immense saving of time and labor to the farmer."

"How are the creameries organized? Are they of an individual or co-operative character?"

"Both, but very generally the latter, in that the farmers become stockholders, elect their own officers, who appoint the employes, erect the buildings, purchase the machinery and arrange for the supply of cream. Thus the farmer is doubly benefited; having sold his goods for cash, he deriyes as well a proportion of the profits of the business."

"What amount of money is called for in commencing a factory of this kind?"

"It varies considerably, but under ordinary circumstances from two to three thousand dollars is amply sufficient; and this for the building, ice-house, refrigerator, tanks, churns, engine and boiler, horses and wagons, etc. etc. Those erected in this state have, many of them at least, cost too much, and some of them have not been profitable; but as these meetings for mutual intercourse are held, light will be evolved and valuable information collected and disseminated. Altogether I look forward to the meeting this week and that to be held at the Belleville fair next week as the beginning of good things for the industry in this state and Southern Illinois, and that ere long both will make all the butter and cheese called for by its own markets. Nor must we stop at creameries. The *Republican* has done and is yet doing excellent work for the Southwest in promoting the home manufacturing instinct. Our people have neglected it too long, and as a consequnce paid to other States, annually scores of millions of dollars that might and ought to have been kept at home," and here the worthy and enthusiastic colonel flew off into one of his vigorous flights depicting the near future of our State and people when they have learned to utilize their own brains and means, and the grand resources which a bountiful Providence has provided for them in the finest soil and climate in the world. —*Mo. Republican.*

THE DAIRY AND CREAMERY MEN'S MEETING.

A number of dairymen and creamery men met at the office of the RURAL WORLD, on the Fair Grounds, promptly at 11 o'clock, prior to which time a large number of gentlemen from various parts of the State and from Illinois had called and were in waiting. The meeting was called to order by Col. Norman J. Colman, and Joseph E. Miller, of Belleville, Ill., was appointed chairman. There were not more than twenty present, however, and these were anxious to get away to there respective departments, hence a motion was, after some consideration, adopted to meet at the same place on Saturday morning, 6th inst., at 9 o'clock.

Hints on Butter-Making.

Mr. H. M. Jenkins has published an article on butter-making for circulation among Irish farmers. Many of his suggestions are of value to butter makers in this country. The following are some of them: First of all the cream must be taken from the milk while it it is perfect y sweet. Twelve hours in summer and twenty-four hours in winter should be the maximum which the milk should stand before cream is taken off. Many people will say that a great deal of cream would thereby be left in the milk. Then I say take a second skimming, but do not mix with the first. Churn both separately, and then judge for yourselves whether you do not get first-class butter from one, and second or third class from the other. Another important point is the skill of the skimmer. Only cream should be taken off the milk, and not a particle of skim-milk with it if you can avoid it. Every drop of milk contains a certain proportion of curd—that is to say, unmade cheese; and this curd gives that rank flavor and strong taste which are characteristic of bad butter.

Now, if we follow the cream, taken carefully off the milk after twelve or twenty-four hours' standing, according to the temperature, let it be put into a perfectly clean jar, well closed, and kept in a cool place free from bad smells. The cream taken off the next day in the same manner may be added to it, and so on, and the small farmer need not churn more than once or twice a week, and will make excellent butter if he takes care thus to get his raw material—the cream —perfectly sweet and pure to begin with.

Many people will tell you that you ought to churn the cream while it is still sweet. My opinion is contrary to that dictum, and I base it on my experience of the dairy practice in foreign countries, especially in Normandy and Denmark. In Normandy, as you possibly know, most of the farms are very small, and butter is made once or twice a week, the cream being skimmed sweet, and ripened, as I have just described. In Denmark, on the other hand, the dairy farms are generally very large, say from 50 to 200 or 300 milking cows, yet even on those farms the sweet cream is carefully ripened before it is churned. Now, as Normandy sends us the best fresh butter, and Denmark sends us the best keeping butter, it is quite obvious that up to the present point the process of manufacture is the same in both cases. Let me formulate it: The cream must be skimmed while it is perfectly sweet, it must contain no skim-milk, and it must be ripened before it is churned.

The two processes continue the same yet a little further. Churning is similarly performed, the same attention being paid to temperature of the cream and speed of the churn; also to a most essential point of making really fine butter—namely, that the churning should be stopped altogether when the butter has come in particles ever so small; certainly they should not be larger than a grain of mustard-seed. You all know, I presume, that if churning is continued after this point is reached the particles of butter cohere together, and imprison between and among them a certain quantity of buttermilk. This buttermilk once got in can never be thoroughly got out, and it therefore tends to make the butter rank by its decomposition. It is not quite so bad as milk itself, but it goes a long way in that direction.

I now come to the great divergence in practice. Given the butter in the churn in small grains like mustard-seed, if fresh butter for immediate consumption is required, the buttermilk should be drawn off and clean, cold water substitutued. Three or four turns of the churn or its dashes should then be repeated until the water which comes out of the churn is as clear as that which is put into it. Afterward the butter will require only a little consolidation and pressing with wooden "hands" to squeeze out the water; then a slight working with a kneading-board, and the butter will, in cool weather, be fit for market. Now please be so good as to remark that I say, in cool weather. But the great difficulty generally experienced is to make firm butter in hot weather. And every parctical buttermaker knows that if once the butter becomes oily, and thus loses its grain, the original firmness can never be restored. Therefore, in hot weather it is necessary to harden the butter by some means before it is finally worked. There are a multitude of devices for this purpose. I caused some boxes to be constructed for use in the working dairy in the show-yard of the Royal Agricultural society of England at York, which I believe the most effective means, but they are unsuitable for very small dairies. In such dairies I would recommend that the butter be wrapped in cloths in small lumps. The cloths being saturated in water, which will rapidly evaporate, the temperature of the butter will be lowered gradually, if the cloths are kept wet, and thus the butter will be hardened, and brought into a fit state for final working. So much for fresh butter.

The variation from this process necessary to make keeping-butter is, first of all, to take the butter out of the buttermilk, instead of drawing the buttermilk away from the butter; then instead of washing the butter in the churn with water, to laboriously press out the buttermilk by human or wooden hands, you must remember that it is absolutely essential that the butter should be taken out of the churn while it is in grains no larger than mustard seeds. Then the squeezing out of the buttermilk is not so difficult as it may at first appear. If the human hands are used they should be perfectly clean to begin with, and should be frequently rinsed in cold water during the process, a final rinsing in buttermilk being given each time. The pressing should be done deliberately, without hurry, so as not to damage the grain of the butter. Above all it should not be carried too far. Then the butter should be hardened as I have already described, and afterward passed under the kneeding board; but care should be taken not to overdo this final process, as otherwise the grain will be destroyed at last.

You will therefore observe that the making of fresh butter is essentially a wet process, and that of keeping butter essentially a dry one. To finish the making of fresh butter, hard pressing is not so necessary as in the case of keeping butter. But the principles of the two processes, and the preliminary stages of each, are identical. Let us now suppose that the butter has been made, the final question of its disposal remains to be considered. I can not help holding the opinion that the small farmers in Ireland pursue a wrong system in keeping their several makes until they can fill a cask or a keg. In my judgment it would be far better for all parties if they adopted the French system; so, perhaps, I can not do better than describe to you very briefly what that system is. The butter is generally made on the day before the weekly market in the nearest market town, and the farmers' wives wrap the lump of butter in a clean linen cloth, put it in a basket and go to market with it, or otherwise sell it, unless (as is often the case) they have a contract with a factor or merchant, in which case they send it in by carrier. These butter factors buy in this manner a large number of lumps of butter, of various sizes and different qualities, and at the close of the market send them by road or rail to their factories. At their factories the lumps of butter are carefully assorted, according to their qualities, and those of each quality are carefully mixed together by machinery, and any defects in making corrected, as far as possible. The result is that all packages bearing the same brand are of the same quality. If you examine one it is just as good a security as if you examined every one. Then the factors doing business on a large scale are enabled to get the butter packed by women who make it their sole business, and who are, therefore, very expert at it. I need not tell you what is the effect of cleanliness, to say nothing of prettiness, in the packing of butter. What pleases the eyesight has a reflex action on the pocket. Thus, the factor gets a good price for his butter, and so can afford to give a good price to the small dairy farmer. In fact, the competition among the factors in Normandy and Brittany is so great that the farmer is certain to obtain the market value of his produce.

COL. COLMAN: I take your paper for the information derived therefrom, and as my article only asked for information as to 40 per cent. cream, I hope that the Jersey world will not sit down on me, but will as you suggest, let us hear from them. I have never fed my cow for a test of any kind, either cream or butter, but will tell what she and her daughter did together last winter. The daughter, a heifer with first calf. The cow calved on the 14th of December, and the heifer on the 18th of December 1882. In the month of February, 1833, I sold besides what we used in a family of five, 26 pounds of nice, yellow butter from 9 days' milk. J. E. ELLIS.

N. B.—Considering the heifer, is that a good showing for midwinter? Please say. E.

Bales Creek, Oct. 1st, 1833.

The Pig Pen.

At What Age Should Sow Pigs Be Bred?

As a rule sows should not be bred at an earlier age than eight or ten months. They will then have their first litters when twelve or fourteen months old. This general rule is subject to numerous variations, and for obvious reasons. Many sows are bred when too young, because their owners have not the patience to wait until they are better grown. Besides, it is troublesome to keep open sows safe from the boar when they are in season. Those, however, of the small and more maturing breeds may often without disadvantage be allowed to breed when younger than others.

Unusually large or coarse sows are sometimes bred at an early age, with a view to their becoming finer in form as they approach maturity. But with this fineness there is apt to be an impaired constitution and a lack of strength and vigor in the pigs.

It is thought by some that the earlier young sows are bred the better milkers they will become. Close observation, however, leads to the conclusion that no practical good is secured by such a course of management. Early breeding can never fail to bring such marked improvement in the milking qualities of sows as may be secured by careful selection and feeding when young. Adopting the latter course, we are in line for improvement in other directions, while by the former method serious injury is often done the younger sows. Breeding at a very young age certainly retards their growth, and it is doubtful if they ever afterwards reach the size they would otherwise attain.

The time of year at which it is desired the young pigs should come often determines the age at which the sows are bred. For example, those farrowed in October or November are often bred at less than eight months old, in order that their pigs may come as early as possible the following fall, for if not thus bred when quite young they must be kept from the boar until twelve months old or over to avoid their having pigs very late in the fall or in the midst of winter.

In selecting sow pigs for breeding we prefer those from early spring litters. Such will have the advantage of their first summer's growth on grass, while at the same time they are given whatever grain or other feed, according to location, may be thought best for their highest physical development. If well kept until they are nine months old, they may then be bred. They will thus have their first litter at thirteen months of age, and at a time of the year when the young pigs, with their dams, can soon be put on grass, and have the benefit of this and good weather for rapid and healthy growth.

If the choice for breeding sows must be made from among pigs farrowed later in the spring, they may be bred at eight months old, bringing them, as with the others, to about the time grass starts in the spring.

Young sows selected from summer litters may also be bred when eight or nine months old, but those from fall litters had better be kept from the boar until they are at least twelve months of age, as above mentioned. This may seem a long time to wait, but such sows seldom fail to produce first-class litters and to rear them well. In fact, some of the most successful breeders prefer that all their young sows, so far as practicable, should not be bred until they are about a year old, so that they may not farrow until they are about sixteen months of age.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Shelter a nd Care.

I am so thoroughly convinced of the importance of shelter for all kinds of stock, says Col. F. D. Curtis, that I must pause here to urge the necessity for all breeders of swine to furnish adequate protection for their pigs from the cold. I know corn is sometimes cheaper in some places for fuel than, perhaps, either wood or coal; but it cannot be so cheap to shut out the cold and keep up the warmth of life as hemlock boards or other shelter. A fence-corner is certainly not a profitable furnace in which to burn corn to keep hogs alive. In just such places, however, large quantities of corn are used up to maintain sufficient carbon to keep the hogs alive. As pigs are generally wintered over in the West, and, quite too often, in this way, this system must be a costly one, and must necessarily reduce very materially the profits. I am glad to know that Western farmers are finding out and practicing the importance of not depending upon an exclusive corn diet for their hogs, and as a result there is less of hog cholera, as well as of other diseases; and that they are also gradually warming up to the idea that a freezing condition for their hogs for nearly half the year is not the wisest kind of treatment. A valuable lesson may be learned in this respect also all over the Southern States, where a warm and comfortable pig-sty is the exception. Ten cents invested in stopping cracks and shutting out cold will always save one hundred in feed.

If it were not for the enthusiasm of the advocates of the Red Hog, we would read but little about hogs in the newspapers of the day. If the auburn-haired animal will enthuse the farmers to stand by the most profitable stock on the farm, he will fulfill an important mission. We assert here, and statistics will bear us out, that hogs have made more money in the past, are more profitable to-day and promise greater returns in the future, to the farmer, than any other class of stock. They require less capital, give larger increase for land occupied and feed consumed, and give quicker returns than any of their rival associates of the farm. The hog is the animal for the farm where land is dear and feed accordingly; his competitor, the steer, can stand no show with him in the contest for large profits.

MISCELLANY.

"Do you ever think what you would do if you had the duke of Westwinster's income?" Village pastor: "No, but I've sometimes wondered what the Duke would do if he had mine."

Contagious diseases, malaria, liver complaint, are all prevented by using the gentle but powerful tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters.

"It must have been slippery weather when the prodigal son returned." The Harlem man asked, "Why, in your opinion was it slippery?" "Because," said the small boy "The old man fell on his neck!"

"I had Salt Rheum for 19 years. Four packages of Dr. Benson's Skin Cure entirely cured me."—F. P. Lavelle, Merced, Cal. $1, at druggists.

The New York Picayune says: "It is a strange providence that blows down a church and lets a shot tower stand." The editor of the Picayune has evidently never attended a church fair and paid $5 for a china doll. A shot tower never plays that kind of a game on its congregation.

Among the most efficacious of remedial agents are the medical preparations from the laboratory of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

Good orthodox Republicans will be much pleased to know that President Arthur refused to begin his vacation on Sunday. Proper regard for the Sabbath is a good thing, but the trouble with the President is that his reverence is apparently not so much for the Mosaic law and his Maker, as for old Mr. Folger.—Star.

The bilious, dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps for pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

True caution: "Ma," said Jennie Parvenu, at Newport, "they say that those Smiths who have got the Jones cottage are awful' stylish, and have got a pedigree." "Got the pedigree, have they?" said Mrs. Parvenu, excitedly; "well, you keep away from them, I don't want you to catch it!"

Who has not seen the fair, fresh young girl transformed in a few months into the pale, haggard, dispirited woman? The sparkling eyes are dimmed, and the ringing laugh heard no more. Too often the causes are disorders of the system which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would remedy in a short time. Remember, that the "Favorite Prescription" will unfailingly cure all "female weaknesses" and restore health and beauty. By all druggists. Send three stamps for Dr. Pierce's treatise on diseases of Women (90 pages). Address World's Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A New York merchant was speaking of a gray-haired comrade who had just married a third wife. "I can't understand," he remarked; "I am a widower myself, but my idea has always been that if a man's first wife suited him, he wouldn't expect that another could fill her place, and if she didn't suit him, he wouldn't want another to undertake to fill it."

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Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for 15 years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. Dr. LUCAS addresses himself particularly to those who have already placed themselves under the care of ignorant advertising charlatans, from whom they have received no benefits, and who, in fact, have done them more harm than good. Medicine, like all other sciences, is progressive, and every year shows proof of its advance. By a combination of remedies of great curative power, Dr. LUCAS has so arranged his treatment that it will afford not only immediate relief, but permanent cure.

YOUNG MEN Who are suffering from the damning effects of youthful indiscretions (Seminal Weakness), among others showing some of the following symptoms: Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuse of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Loss of Brilliancy to the Eye, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating. You may be in the first stage, but remember you are fast approaching the last. Do not let false pride and sham modesty deter you from attending to your agonizing ailments. Many a bright and naturally gifted youngman, endowed with genius, has permitted his case to run on and on, until remorse racked his intellect, and finally death claimed its victim. Remember, that "Procrastination is the Thief of Time," so lay aside your so-called pride, and consult one who thoroughly understands your ailment, and who alone will know your case; in reciprocation, find permanent relief for an ailment that has made day a drudgery and night hideous. Thousands upon thousands of men, in good standing in the social world, of prominence in the world of commerce, of culture and refinement, are to-day suffering from the fruits of their doings, the seeds of which were sown during moments of thoughtlessness. Young man, turn and gaze upon thy companion, or seek the mirror for proof to substantiate this fact. Oh! could he control the arm of Fate, or had he the diction of a Webster, he could not appeal to you more sincerely. Man, think of the gentle tones of the mother who bore you; recall the pleading accents of an anxious sister; let your mind wander back to the much cherished counsels of a loving father, and remember what you are to-day. Though you may for the present fill your station in society, the time is as inevitable as fate, when your brilliancy will like a flash depart, leaving you a stranded wreck on the Shoals of Pride—desolate, forgotten and lost; so embrace the opportunity and procrastinate no longer. If you claim to be a man, act your part manly. Do not console yourself with the thought that Nature will help itself, for in doing so you not only fan the flame, but insult Nature and yourself. Remember, "large oaks from little acorns grow," "little ills germinate fatal diseases."

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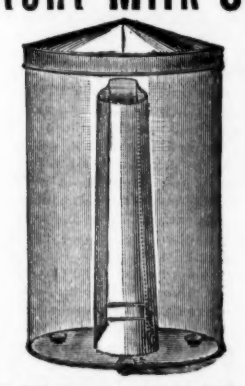
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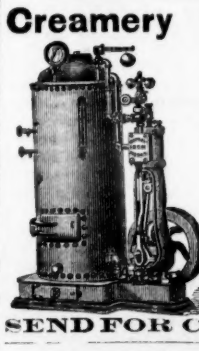
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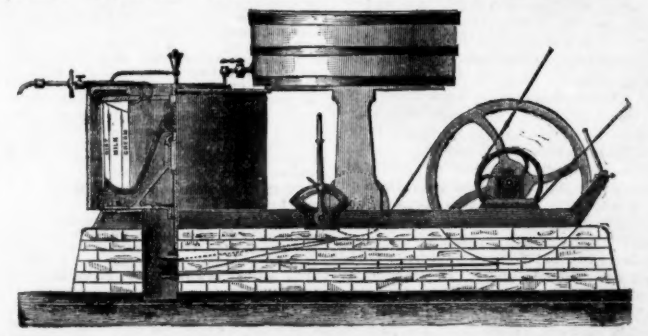
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The Stock Yards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

The receipts and shipments for the week ending at 11 a. m. to-day were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.
Thursday	1720	3165	1120	65
Friday	1636	6568	3258	99
Saturday	534	811	674	18
Monday	923	3976	2201	111
Tuesday	581	5487	941	143
Wednesday	2391	4491	2733	146
Total	7,791	22 498	10,926	582
Last week	5,883	17,787	7,112	1,082

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.
Thursday	1165	2260	822	41
Friday	439	1242	531	3
Saturday	597	598	734	83
Monday	1180	3480	787	188
Tuesday	114	548	351	149
Wednesday	288	2160	995	105
Total	3,782	10,288	4,218	569
Last week	2,564	13,779	4,769	543

CATTLE—As compared with the week previous, the general cattle market has presented no new features of special interest. The movement has ruled quiet, due in great part to light offerings, the arrivals, which fell far below the expectations of dealers who looked for full supply during Fair week, but the run proved unusually light. As a result trading was quiet, and at no time was any great activity noticeable. The demand just about kept pace with the supply so that each day's arrivals were generally cleaned up, and some grades reached slightly higher figures than prevailed last week. The supply of good heavy and export steers was remarkably small, and fell far below the requirements of shippers, who were obliged either to fill their orders with inferior cattle or go without; the most of them preferred the latter course. Sellers found no trouble in realizing good prices for the few they were enabled to place upon sale. Range cattle were in little better offering, in fact, the bulk of the arrivals consisted of this description, and if not quotably higher they were salable at quite as good prices as were current at any time during the preceding week. Good Indian and Texan steers selling to local dealers and interior shippers at $4@4 25 and $4 40, commoner grades bringing $3 37½@3 90 without difficulty. Native cows, heifers and mixed lots were rather weak and prices irregular, the best of them not bringing over $3 85, and the bulk being without a range of $3 25@3 75. Stock and feeding cattle also ruled slow and did not command any improvement in price. It is just as well to state here that as long as Range cattle continue to form the bulk of the receipts and buyers are satisfied with their condition, cows, heifers and such cattle will remain unimproved in price, and will be neglected as long as buyers can satisfy their wants with the others. Good and choice native steers will always find a good market, and owing to their scarcity of late will probably bring better prices than we quote:

The trade to-day was characterized by great activity and strength. The demand from both local buyers and interior shippers was unusually urgent from the very start, and salesmen found that it was just as easy for them to make sales out of the chutes, as their stock was unloaded from the cars. Offerings were liberal, but composed almost wholly of range cattle, the number of natives offered of any kind being small. The general market was strong, and values although not quotably higher, were strong and wholly satisfactory to sellers, as was the day's trade generally. We quote:

Exporters	$5 75 @ 6 25
Good to heavy steers	5 15 @ 5 50
Light to fair steers (grasses)	4 50 @ 5 00
Common to medium nat. steers	4 25 @ 4 50
Fair to good Colorado steers	4 90 @ 5 10
Southwest steers	3 50 @ 4 60
Grass Indian steers	3 50 @ 4 40
Grass Texans	3 25 @ 4 25
Light to good stockers	3 50 @ 4 00
Fair to good feeders	3 75 @ 4 25
Native cows and heifers	3 00 @ 3 75
Scalawags of any kind	1 75 @ 2 75
Milch cows with calves	17 00 @ 40 00
Veal calves	4 00 @ 11 50

Representative Sales:

22 Indian steers	872	$4 10
22 Indian steers	875	4 10
33 Indian steers	912	4 00
47 Indian steers	843	3 90
23 Indian steers	229	4 00
23 Indian steers	836	4 00
21 Indian steers and cows	927	3 25
21 mixed Indians	880	3 25
45 Indian steers	932	4 00
18 Texas steers	1124	2 65
25 Texas cows	773	3 50
51 Iddian steers	813	3 37½
23 Indian cows	815	3 37½
31 Texas butchers	817	3 65
22 Texas steers	945	4 00
22 Texas steers	935	4 10
44 Texas steers	924	4 04
66 Texas steers	953	4 10
21 Texas steers	948	3 90
22 Texas steers	900	9 90
21 Texas steers	924	3 90
18 native steers	1316	5 15

HOGS—There has been very little change in the general position of this market during the week; the demand has been about equal to the arrivals and "vice-versa;" hence fluctuations have been slight. On the opening day the weather was wet and disagreeable and trade was slow in opening. The feeling also was somewhat easy, and prices fell off a nickle. Sales of Yorkers being made at $5 05@5 10, and Baltimore weights $5 15@5 20, rough to good mixed packing $4 50@4 90, and butchers to select heavies $4 90@5 15. Friday the arrivals were improved, and orders being plentiful business opened early and ruled active throughout the day, Yorkers selling at $5@5 10, and rough to good packing $4 65@5 00, while butchers although not so active as other grades, brought $5 05@5 12½, as did heavy shippers. Saturday, owing to the small number on sale and a good demand, prices stiffened and sales were made at a higher range, York hogs bringing $5 05@5 15, and one lot $5 20; packers were out, but butchers paid from $5 10@5 20, and everything was sold at these figures. Monday prices fell back to their old range, although buyers endeavored to get them lower, but could not; the arrivals were fair, but the quality was slightly off, still an active trade was had and prices were firm at $5@5 10 for Yorkers, $4 65@5 00 for rough and good packing, and $5 05@5 15 for butchers. Skips and culls being quoted at $3 75@4 25. Tuesday the market was again active and higher for Yorkers at $5 05@5 15. Other grades quieter and unchanged. Rough to good packing $4 65@5 00, and butchers $5 10@5 15, skips &c., $3 75@4 25.

The market to-day was slow and easier at a decline, more marked in light hogs than any other grade. The demand was fair, but buyers outside of those purchasing for home consumption were not very brisk operators. Butchers and local dealers paid from $5@5 10 for good to selected heavies. Cincinnati buyers took a few rough to good mixed packing at $4 70@5 00, while eastern shippers were slow in buying yorkers at $5 00. The market was very unsettled, and the prospects for a further decline good. Representative sales:

19	191	$5 00	32	271	$5 00
54	327	5 05	55	289	5 10
45	172	5 00	50	187	5 00
51	210	5 00	58	238	5 00
16	156	4 70	52	299	4 80
56	231	5 00	52	237	5 00
10	284	5 00	54	268	5 00
69	209	5 05	61	193	5 00
15	131	4 70	32	205	5 00
66	213	5 00	31	202	5 00
50	258	5 05	15	221	5 05
44	220	5 00	34	174	5 00

SHEEP—But little business was transacted in the sheep market during the week, for the reason that most of the time the receipts were light, and when they were any ways adequate the quality was not up to the requirements. Stock sheep and common thin grades have ruled dull at irregular prices. But good have met with ready sale, at prices showing no material change from those current the week before.

Market improved, for all descriptions of good and prices exhibiting increased strength. Common inferior lots in full supply and dull, with prices in buyers favor. We quote: common to medium $2 20@3 20, fair to good $3 50@5 85, prime $4@4 25, stockers $1 75@2 65, lambs scarce at $3 75@4 25.

Horses and Mules.

Receipts during the week liberal but market generally quiet. The demand for good saddle horses and streeters fair and the market steady. Mules showed more activity than the above and sold without difficulty at quotations except cold and medium which are dull at any price. We quote:

HORSES.

Heavy draft	$150@225
Drivers	125@200
Streeters	100@125
Southern	65@105
Saddlers	110@170
Plugs	50@ 80

MULES.

13½ to 13½ hands, 4 to 8 years old	70@ 80
14 to 14½ hands, 4 to 8 years old	100@110
15 hands, 4 to 8 years old	120@140
15½ hands, 4 to 8 years old extra	140@165
15½ to 16 hands	175@210
Old mules	35@ 85

GENERAL MARKET.

WOOL—In demand, scarce and firm. We quote: Tub-washed—Choice 34½@35c, fair 31@33c, dingy and low 27@30c: unwashed—choice bright medium 24½@25c, fair do 22@23c, combing (¼-blood) 22@23c, low grades 16@19c, bright light fine 21@22c, heavy do 16@18c. Kansas—choice light bright medium 21@22c, good do 19@20c, medium fine 18@20c, heavy fine 15@17c carpet 14@15c. Black, burry and cotted sell at 5c to 10c ₩ lb less than above figures. Sales: unwashed—4 sks hard burry at 15c, small lot at 20c and 23c, 3 sks Texas at 22c, fair medium at 23½c, 14 Illinois on p. t.; tub—10 sks and 1 bale at 28c to 30@30½c for low to 35c for choice, 20 in car lots at 34—, 3 at 35.

FLOUR—Dull, weak and uneasy. Concessions made, but prices held firmly as per last week's advices.

WHEAT—Decidedly lower and quiet. No 2 red winter cash 94¼@95½, No 3 red winter cash 89@90c.

CORN—No 2 white mixed scarce and in demand; No 2 cash 65¼; No 2 white mixed 67¼@70c.

OATS—Scarce and wanted, supplies inadequate and selling at 34c readily.

HAY—Market fairly active on local account and some was taken by shippers; the best grades, as heretofore, met quickest sale. Prairie fairly active and firm. Sales: E trks—1 car stained timothy and 2 choice clover mixed $9, 1 prime timothy $10, 1 strictly prime do $10 50, 1 choice at $11, 1 fancy at $12. This side—2 cars common mixed at $7@8, 2 at $8 50@9, 4 choice do $10@10 50; 2 prime timothy at $11@11 50, 2 choice do $12 50@13, 2 fancy at $13 50@14. Prairie—5 prime at $8 50, 4 choice at $8 75, 1 fancy at $9.

BUTTER—Under liberal offerings, and only a light local consumptive demand the market ruled quiet, with an easy feeling prevalent, but no quotable change to note. We quote: Creamery at 27@29c for choice to fancy, and a shade more in a small way; seconds at dairy rates, Dairy at 21@23c for choice and fancy to 24@25c for selections; fair 12@15c; low grades 8@10c; good to choice near-by in pails 11@13c; common 7@8c.

CHEESE—Steady. Full cream 9¼@10¼c; fair to choice part skims 6@6½c; inferior 2@4c.

EGGS—Choice marks were easy at 18c: demand light.

POULTRY—Chickens steady and unchanged: offerings were light, but there was no demand to speak of. Turkeys, geese and ducks are slow sale. We quote: Spring chickens—small $1@1 25; good to choice $1 50@1 75; fancy large $2@2 25: Old chickens—Cocks $2 25@2 40; mixed $2 50@2 75; hens $2 90@3; ducks $2@2 50, turkeys $3@9; geese $3@5.

GAME—Supply of grouse liberal, but demand light and only on local account; rabbits, squirrels and turkeys dead dull. We quote: Selected grouse $3 50; ducks—teal $1 50@1 75; mallard $2 50@2 75; woodcock $4; snipe $1 50; golden plover $1; wild turkey 25c@$1 each; Venison—Saddles 14@15c; carcasses 8@9c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—In demand and steady; movement larger. Quotable at 40@45c, choice bright at 47c. Sales: In bulk, del., 2 cars rose at 41c, 1 mixed at 42c, 1 rose at 43c, 1 rose and peerless mixed at 44c, 5 rose and 5 peerless at 45c, 1 at 41c for rose and 45c for peerless, 1 choice peerless at 47c: on trk—1 car bulk rose at 42c; in bbls—170 bbls rose and peerless and victor at $1 27 del.

SWEET POTATOES—Quote: Home-grown on orders—Nansemond at $3 25, Bermuda at $2 50 ₩ bbl.

ONIONS—Dull and unchanged. Prime red at $1 50@1 60 ₩ bbl and 50@55c ₩ bu. Sales: 15 sks yellow at 50c ₩ bu, 108 red at 55c, 44 and 20 bbls at $1 50, 94 choice at $1 60 del.

CABBAGE—In good demand firm and at $3 ₩ crate on orders.

SAUER KRAUT—City make in demand and firm at $8 50 ₩ bbl and $4 35@4 50 ₩ half-bbl; small orders even higher.

WHITE BEANS—Higher. Country $1 50 to $2 50; Eastern selling from store only—screened at $2 65 for medium to $2 75 for navy; hand-picked at $2 75 for medium to $2 85 for navy.

APPLES—In steady demand and firm; with inquiry best for large red well-packed. Reported receipts free, but current offerings rather light. We quote: Choice to fancy—bellefleur and Jonathan (latter scarce) at $3 to $3 25; Ben Davis at $2 80@3; winesap at $2 25 to $2 50; genting, well-packed domino, etc., at $1 65 to $1 85—like varieties equally good in quality at same figures, and inferior and small or poorly packed fruit ranged from 25c to 50c-₩ bbl less. Sales as follows: 70 lbs various at $1 76, 1 car do (mainly domino) at $1 85 del., 1 car do at $2 on trk, 15 bbls winesap and geniting at $2, 77 various at $2 01, 1 car choice do at $2 25 del., 7 bbls winesap and r. beauty at $2 25, 32 various at $1 75 and $2 25, 15 r. beauty and Fulton at $2 50, 48 Ben Davis at $2 80; 50 various on p. t., 29 and 10 Ben Davis at $2 85, 1 car Ben Davis at $3 del., also 50 bbls willow-twig at $2 25 and 90 Ben Davis at $3.

PEACHES—Lower and slow; offerings larger and quality poorer—no strictly choice fruit on sale. Southern Illinois stock ranges in prices from 40c to 75c ₩ ½-bu box, Michigan at 50c to 65c peck basket.

QUINCES—Home-grown selling at $2 75@3 per bu.

GRAPES—Plentiful and weaker; demand rather slow. We quote, per 5-lb basket; Concord at 35@40c. Delaware 65c Martha 40@45c, Catawba 45@50c; 10-lb baskets of Concord 70@75c and Delaware $1 30. Irregular pkgs and off-stock less.

DAMSON PLUMS—Salable at $4@5 ₩ bu.

DRIED FRUIT—In demand and steady. Apples—Fair 6@6¼c, prime 6½c, choice 6¾c, sliced 6¾c, evaporated 9c to 12½c. Peaches—Fair (small halves and mixed) at 5¾ to 6c, halves at 6¼@6½c. Blackberries at 9@9½c. Sales: 4 car-loads (mainly apples) and 400 pkgs in lots—Apples at 6¼@6½c and peaches at 6@6¼c; besides 10 boxes evaporated apples at 13c.

New Tacoma,

Washington Territory, western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the Future Metropolis of the Northwest. Property will double in value in the near future. Investments judiciously made for non-residents. Correspondence solicited. Information cheerfully given by Allen C. Mason, Real Estate Broker, P. O. box 209, New Tacoma. Refers to First National Bank, New Tacoma, Washer.

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The Laclede Hotel,

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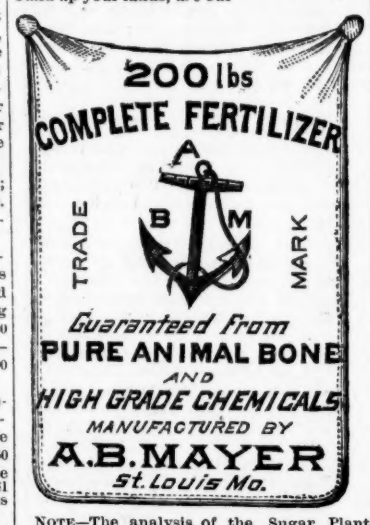
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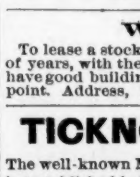
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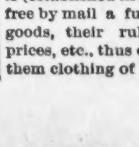
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